

## In Friday's Jerusalem Post

On shifting sands—  
Israel's Beduin talk  
to Daniel Gavron

Advocate of the  
Land—Elyakim  
Ha'etzni is inter-  
viewed by Edward  
Grossman

Robert Rosenberg  
finds that in  
Yeroham, the town  
is weak, but the  
spirit is willing

Plus: Basketball's  
great leap forward;  
Alex Berlyne gets  
his oats; Pearl  
Shefey Geffen  
meets a Big Little  
Man.

## Two fugitive brokers operating in the U.S.

By YORAM GAZIT  
and MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
The owners of the FIT brokerage  
firm, Yori Salant and Hagai Blich,  
who fled the country on March 12,  
are reportedly in the midst of nego-  
tiating a massive oil and gas deal in  
the U.S., *The Jerusalem Post* learned  
yesterday.

Salant and Blich are being sought  
by the Israel Police on suspicion of  
having perpetrated a multi-million  
dollar fraud. They allegedly took  
money from clients and, instead of  
keeping it in trust, bought shares.  
These they allegedly sold, pocketing  
the proceeds, while informing their  
clients that their shares were "still  
being traded in the stock market."  
It now emerges that Salant and  
Blich have recently been negotiating  
a big oil and gas exploration deal in  
the U.S.

Their potential American part-  
ners, who were convinced that the  
two were still in Israel, were amazed  
to read in *The Jerusalem Post* last  
month that Blich and Salant had  
apparently left the country. They  
asked a Chicago attorney, Carmen  
Caruso, to check the status of their  
would-be Israeli business partners.  
Caruso added that his clients had  
no idea that Salant and Blich were in  
any kind of financial trouble or had  
even left Israel until reading reports  
in *The Post*.

## Dozens held on arms-theft charge

NAZARETH (Itim). — Dozens of  
Arabs and Beduin from Galilee vil-  
lages, Nazareth and the adminis-  
tered territories have been arrested  
on suspicion of stealing weapons  
from IDF camps, and selling them to  
subversive elements, including two  
Fatah gangs.

At a press conference here yester-  
day afternoon, Nitzav Mishne (as-  
sistant commander), Yosef Vasserman  
said 53 people had been arrested so  
far, including one Jew from Kfar  
Tavor, and three Beduin from Kfar  
Shibli serving with the IDF.

Equipment rounded up so far,  
Vasserman went on, included 205  
hand-grenades, rifle pistols, two  
Galil rifles, a Kalashnikov, a Karl  
Gustav sub-machine gun, six M-16s,  
two Uzis, a silencer and a starting  
pistol.

Vasserman said the hand-  
grenades fetched from about \$50 to  
\$100 each on the market.

## Taba heads U.S. agenda in new drive for peace

Jerusalem Post Staff  
U.S. envoy Richard Murphy spent  
two hours discussing the Taba bor-  
der dispute with Egyptian Foreign  
Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid  
yesterday, two days after President  
Mubarak let Israel know he would  
soften Egypt's stand on Taba.

The talks in Cairo were only part  
of a burst of apparently American-  
led diplomatic activity aimed at get-  
ting stalemated peace efforts moving  
again.

On Tuesday, U.S. Vice President  
George Bush announced in Bahrain  
that the U.S. is pursuing a new peace  
initiative, though he declined to give  
details. Murphy, who had been sched-  
uled to accompany the vice presi-  
dent throughout his Middle East tour,  
flew alone to Egypt, to Israel, and  
then back to Cairo.

Mubarak met earlier this week in  
Cairo with visiting Knesset Foreign  
Affairs and Defence Committee  
Chairman Abba Eban. The MK gave  
Mubarak a message from Prime  
Minister Peres, asking that jurists in  
the Egyptian delegation to the Taba  
talks refrain from taking hard-line  
positions.

Mubarak promised to give instruc-  
tions to this effect to his delegation  
head. At the same time, he expressed  
hope that Peres would tell Israeli  
Foreign Ministry jurists to soften  
their stand as well.

The two country's delegations are  
to meet next week in Cairo to seek  
agreement on the terms of reference  
of the arbitration of the Taba dis-  
pute.

During his stopover in Israel,  
Murphy promised Avraham Tamir,  
director-general of the Prime Minis-  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Rabin urges 'painful' steps for peace

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin  
last night lent force to the dovish  
swing of the Labour Party, when he  
called for an active and conciliatory  
approach to the problem of the  
administered territories.

"The concept of 'waiting for a  
phone call' must be eradicated from  
our lexicon," Rabin said in a rousing  
speech at the party's national con-  
vention. "Rather we must lift up the  
phone ourselves and make the call."  
Israel must be ready to make  
"painful territorial compromises" to  
advance peace and ensure the coun-  
try's Jewish majority, Rabin said.

In what appeared to be a radical  
departure from Labour policy to  
date, Rabin said that "every inhabi-  
tant of the West Bank and Gaza  
must be eligible to represent the  
Palestinians in peace negotiations."  
He did not exclude any inhabitant on  
the basis of political affiliation.

Israel must show flexibility in im-  
plementing interim arrangements in  
the administered territories as a step  
towards final peace, Rabin said. It  
need not be tied to only one sort of  
interim arrangement, such as the  
autonomy of the Camp David  
accords, he said.

Israel's first priority must be im-  
proving the peace with Egypt, Rabin  
said. Turning to Egyptian Minister  
of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros  
Ghali, who was seated in the audi-  
ence, Rabin said: "Let's make a  
combined effort to overcome the  
arbitration problem. What does the  
arbitrator need?"

Prime Minister Peres last night  
urged his party to approve the policy  
of territorial compromise as a plank  
in the Labour foreign policy plat-  
form. He rejected the idea of an  
independent Palestinian state,  
however.

Peres was addressing his party's  
convention after delegates had  
approved Labour's political plat-  
form.

# Parties forecast government's fall



Moda'i and Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon at the Likud Knesset faction's emergency meeting yesterday. (Isaac Harari)



Labour Party secretary-general Uzi Baram with Prime Minister Peres at the party's national convention in Tel Aviv yesterday. (Rivka Pinder)

## Likud threatens to quit cabinet

By ASHER WALLFISH  
and SARAH HONIG

The Likud squared up boldly  
yesterday to Prime Minister Peres's  
challenge, and warned that all its  
ministers would resign from the  
cabinet if Peres forced out Finance  
Minister Moda'i.

Vice-Premier Shamir warned  
Peres: "You cannot force the Likud  
to its knees. If you dismiss Moda'i,  
or bring about his resignation, we  
will walk out of the national unity  
coalition." Shamir spoke at a tense  
three-hour session of the Likud fac-  
tion, attended by all ministers (ex-  
cept David Levy and Gideon Patt  
who are on their way back from  
abroad).

Shamir vowed that if Moda'i went  
"all Likud ministers will go, too, and  
Peres should know that in con-  
templating sacking Moda'i, he is in  
fact bringing down this government."

Reviewing the history of the  
national unity government, he said  
that the Likud had had to "grit its  
teeth continually over economic, di-  
plomatic and defence issues. The  
restraint shown by Likud ministers  
was anathema to Labour and earned  
the Likud party public sympathy. But  
Labour can't contain itself any  
longer and has decided to bring  
down this government. It is clearly  
and blatantly in breach of the coal-  
ition agreement that brought the  
national unity government to life."

Shamir contended that "this has  
been a unique government full of  
inveective and acrimony, but never  
have other outbursts served as a  
pretext to bring it down. This is a  
transparent excuse. Does Peres re-  
ally imagine that this government will  
continue to exist if he violates the  
terms of the agreement he signed?  
He is under no illusions, he heard all  
this very clearly from me," Shamir  
said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Labour sees prospect of May or June elections

Jerusalem Post Staff  
The battle lines for a new  
election campaign were being  
drawn last night, with both par-  
ties refusing to back away from  
the political crisis that deepened  
yesterday with Finance Minister  
Yitzhak Moda'i's surprise resig-  
nation offer. Labour Party  
sources close to Prime Minister  
Peres were talking of an election  
date as early as the end of May  
and as late as the end of June.

Likud spokesmen, led by Vice  
Premier Shamir, attacked Peres's  
"credibility," insisting that the  
premier had never intended to go  
through with the rotation agree-  
ment. "Nothing has changed," said  
MK Dan Meridor, referring to what  
Deputy Foreign Minister Ronnie  
Milio termed Peres's "cheating  
ways."

Labour leaders, including De-  
fence Minister Yitzhak Rabin,  
strongly defended Peres's decision,  
reiterated on Israel TV last night,  
to sack Moda'i, and denied that the  
Likud need walk out of the govern-  
ment. In a hard-hitting television  
interview, Peres denied that he had  
held negotiations with the religious  
parties with a view to forming a  
narrow coalition.

National Religious Party, Shas  
and Morasha spokesmen firmly re-  
jected the idea of such a govern-  
ment.

Morasha's Minister-without-  
Portfolio Yosef Shapira called on all  
the religious parties, and the Likud,  
to join in challenging Labour, which,  
he said, "is getting ready to sell out,  
as Peres's statement on the Palesti-  
nians indicates."

But Labour Party sources said  
they believed Agudat Yisrael, and  
possibly Shas, would stay in a  
Labour-led government, thus enab-  
ling Peres to decide on the timing of  
new elections. Because of their in-  
ternal divisions, the religious parties  
are not eager for early elections.

Labour Party Secretary-General  
Uzi Baram also denied that there  
had been negotiations with the reli-  
gious parties, and said he did not

believe there was any chance for a  
narrow Labour-led government.

If the Likud stands by Moda'i, the  
government will fall and elections  
will be inevitable," Baram said.

Peres insisted during his interview  
that he "didn't propose dissolving  
the government, didn't propose can-  
celling the rotation agreement, and  
didn't propose a narrow govern-  
ment." Asked when elections might  
be held, Peres refused to answer,  
saying he wanted to maintain the  
national unity government.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel  
said last night that he would  
convene a special session of the Kes-  
set on Wednesday to debate a Teliya  
motion of no-confidence in the gov-  
ernment. If Moda'i is dismissed on  
Sunday, the Likud may consider it  
worthwhile to remain in a transition-  
al government which would serve  
until a new government is formed or  
until the dissolution of the Knesset  
and new elections.

The Likud could stay inside the  
transitional government if its minis-  
ters do not resign immediately after  
Moda'i is dismissed. They might then  
vote for and thus bring down the  
government while still being able to  
remain in the transitional govern-  
ment.

Asked if he favoured early elec-  
tions, Peres said: "I favour the ex-  
isting government."

Quoting Shamir, the TV inter-  
viewers asked Peres whether he had  
intended, from the start of his term  
of office 19 months ago, to go  
through with rotation.

"You've been looking for an ex-  
cuse," said one of the interviewers.

Peres replied: "In the previous  
incident with (Industry Minister  
Ariel) Sharon, I was very patient.  
And I have been patient in this case  
too. Shamir asked me to wait until  
Sunday, I waited. I suggested that he  
not resign, but simply change jobs.  
What am I supposed to do? There  
are some things I must do, pleasant  
or unpleasant."

## Israel's UN envoy sees Waldheim file, says inquiry must go on

By WALTER RUBY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent,  
and agencies

NEW YORK. — Israel's ambassador  
to the UN, Benjamin Netanyahu,  
said yesterday after an initial look at  
the documents in the United Na-  
tions' file on Kurt Waldheim that he  
believed the investigation of Wal-  
dheim's past must be pursued.

Speaking to reporters as he  
emerged from the UN Archives in  
Manhattan, Netanyahu said: "The  
only thing I can say at this stage is  
that from an initial look at the con-  
tents [of the file], it cannot be said  
that the matter can be laid to rest."

Netanyahu refused to answer  
further questions about the docu-  
ments.

But Austria's UN Ambassador  
Karl Fischer, who arrived at the ar-  
chives 10 minutes before Netanyahu  
and left after 25 minutes, told report-  
ers that there were only "a few"  
documents in the file. Fischer also  
said that the documents were in  
English.

A U.S. Justice Department official  
said the Reagan administration  
had decided on Tuesday to request  
access to the U.N. war crimes files,  
although it was not known when the  
request would be formally pre-  
sented.

The Justice Department had pre-  
viously said it did not require the  
U.N. documents because it had full  
information on Waldheim from the  
World Jewish Congress.

Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal  
said yesterday that the U.N. file  
on Waldheim was "incomplete." He  
called on Yugoslavia to publish its  
own file on the former UN secretary-  
general, which he described as the  
only complete file on Waldheim's  
activities in Yugoslavia during  
World War II.

Wiesenthal said he did not know  
whether Yugoslavia had made a deal  
with Waldheim to keep his war re-  
cord quiet, but noted that "Wal-  
dheim was many times in Yugosla-  
via, was received as a personal guest  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Why Likud is not giving in on Moda'i

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Why did the Likud  
not snap up Finance Minister Yit-  
zhak Moda'i's offer to resign? On  
the face of it, the Likud could not  
have asked for a better face-saving  
solution. Moda'i would have stepped  
down, ostensibly of his own  
accord; the Likud could have taken  
the wind out of Labour's sails, and  
the rotation would have been safe-  
guarded, no matter how hard  
Labour tried to foil it.

The immediate reaction of Labour  
politicians yesterday to the possi-  
bility that Moda'i might quit was one of  
deep disappointment. They were in-  
deed afraid that the Likud might  
"get out of it again."

Moda'i seemed to be offering the  
Likud a lifebuoy; but the Likud  
failed to clutch at it.

The primary reason for this was  
that the buoy was seen as illusory.  
No seasoned Likud hand failed to  
notice that Moda'i had not really  
resigned. He did not announce that  
he was walking out and that nothing  
would persuade him to change his  
mind. Instead, he merely made a  
self-sacrificing gesture, saying that  
he "would not stand in the way" of  
national unity and recovery, and that  
if "Peres insisted on it" he would

## ANALYSIS SARAH HONIG

"hand back his portfolio." The  
Likud loves underdogs and martyrs.  
It would have been political suicide  
for anyone in the Likud to allow  
Moda'i to quit.

The point was not lost on Yitzhak  
Shamir. The memory of ("under-  
dog") Ariel Sharon defeating  
Binyamin Begin is still painfully  
fresh in Shamir's mind; Shamir could  
already hear whispers in his party  
about his throwing poor Moda'i to  
the Labour dogs simply in order to  
become premier.

Shamir's rival, David Levy, de-  
spite his interest in foiling the ro-  
tation agreement, would not risk mov-  
ing against Shamir if the latter  
allowed Moda'i to resign.

What stopped Shamir was the fear  
of being in an untenable position  
vis-à-vis his party's rank and file.

But the causes go much deeper  
than that. The Likud leadership  
without exception believes that  
Labour has resolved to waltz on the  
rotation agreement. Labour might

seek another pretext not to go ahead  
with it prior to October; or it might  
appear to be going through with it,  
but not allow Shamir to govern for  
more than a few strife-ridden weeks.

Since even the most optimistic  
members of the Likud no longer  
trust Labour's intentions, it was de-  
cided that it was better for the party  
to cut its losses now, when it can  
present Labour as having violated  
the coalition accord. To allow  
Labour to appear to be keeping its  
rotation commitment, only to bring  
down the Likud-led government  
soon after Shamir takes over, would  
only work to Peres's advantage.  
Now Peres can be shown again as a  
man who cannot be believed or  
trusted.

In the short term, it was further  
argued in Likud leadership quarters  
yesterday, allowing Moda'i to quit  
would not solve much. There would  
still be the problem of who would  
replace him at the Treasury. The  
Likud could not allow that portfolio  
to fall into Labour's hands; its  
strategists predicted that Labour  
would veto each Likud nominee for  
the post.

Unlike the situation that existed in  
summer 1984, when the national  
unity government was formed, the  
(Continued on Back Page)

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT to all Swissair passengers

As long as Summer Time  
has not been introduced in Israel,  
the following flight schedule will apply:—

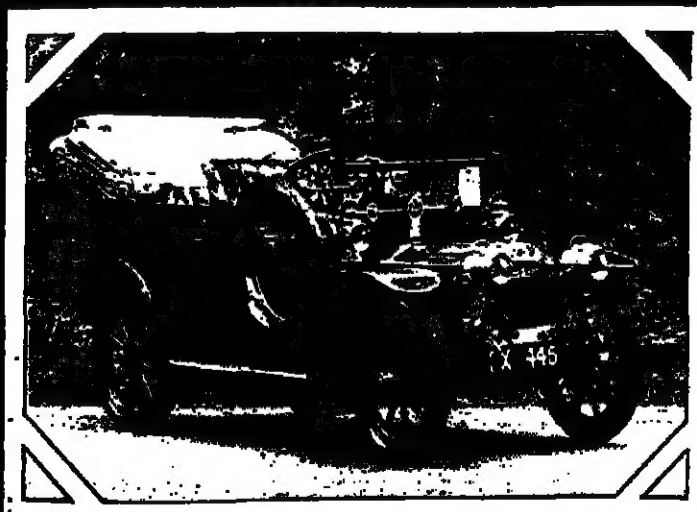
SR 333 departs from Tel Aviv  
every day at 06:50 hrs.

SR 332 arrives from Zurich  
every day at 18:05 hrs.

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## Selling your car?



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There are only a few hours left to place your  
classified ad for tomorrow's Luah Ma'ariv.  
Just take your ad to any advertising agency,  
or to an office of Ma'ariv (or call 03-439439)  
and it will run in Hebrew in that paper.  
Hand it in early enough to make sure  
it reaches the office of Luah Ma'ariv  
before 5 p.m. today and your ad will also  
appear in English in The Jerusalem Post.

Beat that deadline!



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	9.4.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	4	29	18	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	29	18	Cloudy
BUCURESTI	19	46	25	77
CHICAGO	6	43	15	59
COPENHAGEN	9	32	15	59
FRANKFURT	7	45	15	59
GENEVA	4	29	15	59
HELSINKI	-1	28	4	43
HONG KONG	-2	72	25	77
JERUSALEM	12	27	19	
JORDANESBURG	4	29	11	52
LONDON	3	27	11	52
MADRID	1	32	18	64
MONTREAL	5	41	9	48
NEW YORK	12	34	14	57
OSLO	-2	28	18	64
PARIS	5	41	9	48
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	62	28	82
SAO PAULO	20	62	28	82
STOCKHOLM	-2	28	4	43
TOKYO	18	58	22	72
TORONTO	5	41	9	48
VIENNA	11	32	14	57
ZURICH	10	30	14	57

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Tel Aviv: 41 Ben Yehuda St. 102/103330  
Jerusalem: 30 Zaria St. 102/22223  
Haifa: 2 Sea Road 104/25455  
Sofia: 1000 Sofia Blvd. 102/103333  
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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	59	12-20	19
Golan	50	13-22	19
Nahariya	43	12-20	18
Safed	43	12-20	18
Haifa Port	43	12-20	18
Tiberias	34	15-29	26
Alona	34	15-29	26
Nazareth	57	13-26	23
Alona	57	13-26	23
Shomron	54	13-22	21
Tel Aviv	74	16-23	22
B-G Airport	60	16-23	22
Jericho	50	17-29	26
Gaza	82	18-22	23
BeerSheva	46	16-24	24
Eilat	38	17-29	28

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The leadership of the first International Mission of Friends of the David Yellin Teachers' College - Mr. Sanford and Mrs. Ruth Balkin, Mr. Jack and Mrs. Bea Shorr and Colonel J. R. and Mrs. Anna Elyashar - yesterday attended the foundation-laying ceremony of the college's Technology and Communications Centre, and the co-convocation for the awarding of Honorary Fellowships.

The Jeremy Musher Lecture in chemistry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was delivered yesterday by Prof. Gabor A. Somorjai of the University of California at Berkeley. Haifa Mayor Arye Gurel is to address the Tel Aviv Rotary club at the Tel Aviv Hilton at 1:15 p.m. today.

## Bonn expels two Libyans

BONN (AP). - West Germany expelled two Libyan diplomats yesterday and said it had "indications" that Libya was behind the weekend bombing of a West Berlin discotheque frequented by American servicemen.

A government spokesman said the two diplomats had been under observation for some time "for various activities not in accordance with the norms of diplomatic behaviour."

He said they were not directly connected with the Saturday bombing that killed two people and injured 230 others, but declined to elaborate.

He told reporters his government had "indications but no concrete proof" that the Libyan Embassy in East Berlin was behind the bomb attack.

"Those indications come from a variety of sources, including American and German security sources," he said.

West German officials identified the two Libyans as Ahmed Omar M. Issa and Mahmud Ahmed Shubani, both "middle-level diplomats" responsible for administration in the embassy.

Bonn reacted angrily to suggestions that the expulsions had been the result of U.S. pressure to take action against Libya because of its suspected involvement in the bombing.

## Court orders Peretz to explain on summertime

The High Court of Justice yesterday issued an order nisi requiring Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz to show cause within 10 days why he should not introduce summer time.

Yesterday's hearing lasted a mere five minutes after attorneys representing MK Micha Harish (Alignment) and six industrial organizations agreed to allow State Attorney Nili Arad time to prepare a response on behalf of the interior minister, who decided last week to defer the implementation of summer time for two years while the matter is studied further.

## Petrol bomb in Anatot

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A petrol bomb was thrown last night at the Coca-Cola warehouse in the Anatot quarter of north Jerusalem. No one was hurt and no damage was reported.

The warehouse is less than two kilometres from the Arab neighbourhood of Shufat, where 10 persons were injured when a petrol bomb was thrown at an Egged bus on Tuesday night.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

## Convention currents: the crisis dominated all

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Correspondent  
TEL AVIV. - Finance Minister Moda'i stole the show yesterday at the Labour convention's morning session although he was not there, and Likud politics eclipsed the business proceedings at the Mann Auditorium.

Even the most dedicated delegates made no pretence of taking more than the most cursory interest in the discussion of a proposed reform of the party's system for drawing up its Knesset list. As soon as Moda'i's 11 a.m. press conference was announced, matters on the agenda faded into the background.

The atmosphere was not unlike that at a soccer game when spectators are more concerned with news results from other games than with the match being played before them.

The real action at the convention took place in the corridors outside the hall where politicians and reporters milled around, enveloped in clouds of cigarette smoke, and analyzing every snippet of information about what Moda'i was going to say, and, later, what he had said, what it meant, what the Likud was going to do, what it could do, and what it all signified for Labour.

Moda'i not only stole Labour's show, he also had even the most seasoned Labour politicians thoroughly baffled. At first, rumour spread that Moda'i had resigned, and Labour MK Haim Ramon could

be heard crowing because he had bet someone a lunch that the "Likud would swallow it all and there would be rotation. I told you so. Rotation can't be avoided."

Soon afterwards, a radio reporter said that not only had Moda'i quit the Finance Ministry, but he had also resigned from the government.

The first to realize that things were not quite so simple was Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsor. He was accused of clutching at straws when he maintained that Moda'i had not really announced that he was stepping down, but had only said that he was ready to do so. "The Likud won't let him quit. They can't. This whole thing is far from over and this government is in no way saved yet," ruled Tsor, Labour's anti-rotation camp leader.

Anti-rotationists were visibly in despair, convinced that Moda'i had really saved the Likud, until MK David Liba'i mounted the rostrum to quote Moda'i's statement verbatim. It was only then that an almost collective sigh of relief could be heard.

Party leaders buzzed round Peres in his front row seat as first reports of the Moda'i statements seeped through. It was quickly decided that Peres would not comment publicly, but that unless he received a letter of resignation from Moda'i, he would go ahead with his initial plan to fire him at Sunday's cabinet session.

## Labour 'democratizes' route to Knesset list

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Correspondent  
TEL AVIV. - Labour convention delegates yesterday overwhelmingly approved a revolution in the party's internal politics - a new democratic procedure of putting together its Knesset list.

The new system is designed to broaden the franchise for choosing the party's Knesset members so that the choice will no longer be left to deliberations by an appointments committee.

But the issue generated little interest yesterday, since the news that Finance Minister Moda'i was offering to resign overshadowed the business at hand.

The system deals with party candidates for safe Knesset slots. Twenty-six nominees are to be elected by the central committee, with 23 others

nominated by various branches and sectors, an arrangement which is seen as ensuring some quota for special-interest groups.

Labour's Secretary-General Uzi Baram said that "this reform is what the prime minister needs now, at a time when we may well again have to ask for the nation's support at the polls."

Composition of the convention's appointments and steering committees and of its presidium were approved unanimously, which led Baram to state: "Unlike our rivals, we don't make such a business about committees. We have faith in our leadership."

No power struggles are likely in this convention since the composition of the new central committee was deferred to a later convention session.

## LIKUD THREATENS

(Continued from Page One)  
He praised Moda'i's "patriotism" in offering to resign, "but the Likud cannot accept this. There is no justification for Israel's most successful finance minister to quit. He must continue in office, where he has become the firm rock in the stormy sea of economic difficulties."

Shamir finally appealed to Peres "to reconsider and change his mind at the last minute. He must realize without any illusions that if he dismisses Moda'i or forces him to step down, he will drive all the Likud ministers out of the government and bring about its downfall."

Other speakers at the faction meeting hurled fire and brimstone at Peres, impugning his personal credibility and the honesty of his party. The Jerusalem Post cannot recall Likud politicians launching such vitriolic blasts at the Alignment, save in an election campaign, perhaps a sign that Shamir and his followers are seriously preparing to go to the country, if need be.

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon and three members of the former La'am wing which has now merged officially with Herut - Eliezer Shostak, Elmad Olmert and Yigal Cohen - sounded more moderate than most about Peres, though they too criticized him strongly.

Olmert told The Post later: "What is the sense of adding to the already excessive rhetoric and going so far that we cannot back down before Peres actually hands the dismissal letter to Moda'i. We believe that a solution must be found, and we are trying to bring it to him. Until the die is cast, let's not treat the crisis as a fait accompli. While we cannot permit Peres to unilaterally dismiss Moda'i, we can think of ways of working this problem out."

The faction unanimously approved a resolution saying that the coalition agreement had not given Peres the power to dismiss any minister unless Shamir consented. Hence, if Peres violated the agreement by dismissing Moda'i, all Likud ministers would resign and Peres



Shamir at the Likud Knesset faction. (Isaac Harari)

would have to bear the responsibility for the break-up of the national unity coalition.

The resolution also said the Likud faction rejected Moda'i's readiness to resign.

The Likud Ministers had convened in Shamir's bureau for two hours, prior to the faction meetings, to co-ordinate strategy. At that prior meeting, Sharon seemed to be doing his best to break the deadlock, and appeared anxious that the Likud keep some options open. Sharon conferred privately with Shamir and with Moda'i during the course of the faction session.

Shostak said that the faction should not talk of all Likud ministers resigning, in order not to tie hands should circumstances change, but Sharon responded: "There are certain reasons why we have to put the point about our resignations right there in the faction resolution which we now put to your approval. But this is not the place to explain what those reasons are. And maybe Shamir is not sure that all the Likud ministers will in fact resign."

One Herut minister told The Post: "I know of at least one of our ministers who feels we should hang on inside the national unity government till October, even if Moda'i is out. But that minister chose not to say so when the Likud ministers conferred. And that minister is not Sharon."



HUCKLEBERRY NAVON. - Education Minister Yitzhak Navon yesterday takes to the water on a raft built by pupils from the Ramle-Lod area participating in an educational camping week organized by the ministry at Canada Park in the Sharon. (Ronnie Naaman)

## MKs jump the gun, take their recess early

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Post Knesset Reporter  
It was not one of the Knesset's finest days.

Although yesterday's session was the last in the winter term, Transport Minister Haim Corfu did not show up to reply to a motion for the agenda on the planned discontinuation of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv railway line.

Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg did not appear to reply to parliamentary questions.

Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman informed the Knesset secretary that he would not be present to reply to motions for the agenda on the government's attitude towards the Druse.

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz did not show up to reply to a motion for the agenda on the possible appointment of the Shas secretary-general to the post of director-general of the Interior Ministry. But that item was last on the list, and Peretz could not have known that the session would end as early as it did.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin informed the secretariat that he would be unable to reply to motions for the agenda because of the Labour Party convention.

The absence of some 40 Labourites contributed to the unbusinesslike atmosphere.

And then there was a race between the plenum and the House Committee, to see which would finish first. The committee was debating whether to approve the Tehiya's no-confidence motion for discussion in the plenum (see separate story). But it was clear that, if the plenum

adjourned before the Alignment-Leftist filibuster in the committee ended, the committee's discussion would become academic.

To help achieve that end, both Yitzhak Artzi and Yossi Sarid decided not to present their motions (which were to have been answered by Corfu and Peretz).

Liberal Uriel Lynn unwittingly contributed to the early ending of the Knesset session by not being in the chamber when the time came for him to present on behalf of the Economic Committee, a bill limiting the liability of owners of sailing vessels.

In the one hour of business, the Knesset heard four speakers plead for the non-closure of Beit Shemesh Engines. They were Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement), Mattiyahu Peled (Progressive List for Peace), Victor Shemtov (Mapam), and Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa (Likud-Herut).

Then Ariel Weinstein (Likud-Liberals) presented his motion on the failure of Ta'asa (Military Industries) to activate the plant built at Ariel in the West Bank at a cost of \$7 million, which has been standing empty for months. In Rabin's absence all these motions were referred to committee.

When Deputy Speaker Chaika Grossman began to announce the closing of the session, Pinhas Goldstein (Likud-Liberals) protested that the House Committee was still meeting. She replied: "I'm sorry. I received the day's agenda from the Speaker, with the statement that I was not to add any item without his explicit approval."

The Knesset's summer term opens on May 19.

## 'Chaotic' House unit meeting endorses no-confidence moves

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent  
A Tehiya bid for a debate on a motion of no-confidence in the government, on the grounds of Prime Minister Peres's recognition of the existence of "a Palestinian people," won academic support at a chaotic meeting of the House Committee yesterday. The meeting was described by some of its members as "an illegal session."

The House Committee decided by a show of hands to recommend to the Speaker that he extend the winter term to enable factions to table no-confidence motions.

The recommendation, which has no binding force, was backed by the Tehiya, Likud and Citizens Rights Movement. The Alignment, Shinui and the Democratic Front for Peace

and Equality refused to take part in the vote, saying that the session had been summoned illegally since members had not been notified in advance. They said that if Knesset committees were allowed to call snap sessions and pass snap decisions, the foundation of parliamentary democracy would be destroyed.

Some Likud members hinted that they would dearly like to support the Tehiya attack on Peres, and thus take revenge on the prime minister for "victimizing" Finance Minister Yoram Aridor told The Post that a major party such as the Likud would not wish to express its anger at Peres's remark, or draw the political consequences from it, through a no-confidence motion tabled by a minor faction.

## 'Rome's Jews unmoved by gesture from pope'

ROME. - The Jewish community is apparently unaware of the gesture the pope is making in visiting a synagogue, a source close to conservative circles in the Vatican told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Referring to John Paul's impending visit to a Rome synagogue next Sunday, the source said "I only hope that the Jewish community will handle this well and that the great effort of the pope will meet with the same consideration."

Recalling the harsh Jewish reaction to the pope's giving an audience to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, the source said that it was all the more impressive that the pope should have persisted in the cause of reconciliation with Jews and raised it to a new height. The source, who asked not to be named, is a member of an order considered reactionary by some.

Judaism and Christianity had mutually exclusive claims to the truth and it was a mistake to think the Catholic church was going to adapt Christian dogma to accommodate Jewish sensitivities, the source said.

Scuffing at a dialogue in which "liberal Jews talk to liberal Catholics" the source noted that liberal Catholics speak of recognizing the validity of Judaism "without really examining the matter." Then, when the Holy Father says something perfectly in line with Catholic dogma there is "an offensive, aggressive and ignorant reaction."

The source was speaking of such incidents as a Lenten message in which the pope spoke of the sin of the Jews in not accepting Jesus and Jewish reactions of surprise and anger at such a homily.



The Post's Haim Shapiro reports from Rome

"It is to the credit of the Holy Father that he is persisting in this crescendo of gestures and doesn't permit himself to be disconcerted by such comments," the source said, adding that he and those around him were "very unhappy about the way the pope is being treated."

The source also charged that Jewish and Israeli circles "do themselves a disservice" by harping upon only that which is critical of Israel in papal messages. The pope has, he pointed out, spoken of Israel's right to security and even gone so far as to recognize the religious significance of the Land of Israel for the Jewish People.

But, there could be no question of relations between the Vatican and the State of Israel on a formal diplomatic level at this time, the source said.

## TABA

(Continued from Page One)

ter's Office, that if next week's talks do not succeed, the U.S. will step in to help the sides reach agreement.

In a press conference in Cairo yesterday, Murphy affirmed that the U.S. had new proposals which would be put forth "if both Egypt and Israel required us to."

The new diplomatic moves, though, appeared to go beyond the Taba issue. Bush arrived in Oman yesterday as Jordan's King Hussein was winding up a visit to the Persian Gulf kingdom, but there was no confirmation that the two had met, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Mubarak is to fly to Amman on the weekend for talks with Hussein on reconciliation between Jordan and the PLO leadership, Radio Mecca reported yesterday.

In Israel, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros

Ghali told the Labour Party convention last night that only through "regular contacts, discussions and meetings" could the obstacles to peace be overcome.

Egypt, Ghali said, is convinced that "there is no alternative to peace."

Both Israel and Egypt must work together to confront the "effective alliance of radicals" which promotes world-wide terror, Ghali said. There are moderates in both Egypt and Israel as well as extremists in both countries, he said.

Ghali praised last night's speech by Defence Minister Rabin and Peres's speech of the night before, saying they had been a "source of hope and encouragement."

Peres had said Israel recognizes the Palestinians "as a nation" and urged them to enter a dialogue with this country.

## WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One)

of Tito, and decorated with the highest Yugoslav decoration, Yugoslavia twice voted for him as secretary-general. Yugoslavia should explain why it has been silent and release the whole file."

Wiesenthal said that he could not yet accept the conclusion of the WJC that its documents proved Waldheim was a war criminal.

Wiesenthal added that if it had not been for political opponents of Waldheim in Austria, "this matter would

not have come up."

In Vienna yesterday, Waldheim was quoted as saying that allegations that he was hiding a Nazi past would not force him out of the presidential elections scheduled for May 4.

The Washington Post yesterday reported that Waldheim's son, Gerhard, had given it a 13-page memo in which his father said that claims about his past had arisen from misinterpretation of the titles and duties ascribed to him in German war records.

In very deep sorrow, we announce the death, after a long illness of our beloved

**NAOMI HANDELMAN**

The body was donated to science.

The Bereaved Families:  
**Handelman  
Bokstein  
Starkman**

On the second anniversary of the death of my wife, our mother, grandmother

**ESTER ZELLERMAYER**

there will be a graveside memorial service in the Har Hamenuhot cemetery, Jerusalem on Sunday, April 13, 1986, at 4 p.m.

We shall meet at the entrance to the cemetery.

The Family

In deep sorrow we announce that our beloved sister, cousin, aunt and sister-in-law

**SYLVIA STERN**

passed away after a long illness, in Zurich, April 8, 1986.

Noemi Stern and children, Nahariya  
Harry Stern and family, Tel Aviv  
Daniel and Elise Stern, Ashkelon  
and family

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 11, Zurich.

In very deep sorrow, we announce the sudden, untimely passing of my dear son, my husband, our father, grandfather

**MOSHE GOLDNER**

General Manager of the Israel Continental Bank Ltd.

The funeral took place yesterday, Wednesday, April 9, 1986.

Mourners:

Mother: **Raizel**

Wife: **Rachel**

Daughter and son-in-law: **Michal and Eli Kind**

Son: **Ron**

Grandchildren: **Gili and Daniel**

and the family in Israel and abroad

**MOSHE GOLDNER**

General Manager of the Israel Continental Bank Ltd.

The National Parks Authority

mourns the death of

**MOSHE PEARLMAN**

and offers condolences to the family.



## Hunt for 150 ex-Nazis to begin in Australia

SYDNEY (AP). — Australia may be harbouring more than a hundred Nazi war criminals who fled Europe after World War II, a Jewish organization said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, a group founded by the 100,000-strong Jewish community in Australia, said it is sufficiently concerned to seek a government inquiry into its suspicions.

"We want an investigation," said the spokesman, "but we think it is up to the government to compile a list of suspects. It's amazing how often the name Australia turns up in documents we have studied."

The spokesman said Australia was a likely haven for Nazis because it accepted so many refugees from Europe in the post-war years.

"We believe there were Nazis among them, posing as homeless people," he said. "Many of them are probably still alive, some are still working and some may be in positions of influence. We think a figure of 150 Nazis is not unrealistic, but it could be much higher."

A spokesman for Immigration Minister Chris Hurford said the gov-

ernment would launch an investigation if it is given documentary proof.

Suspicions that Nazi war criminals sought sanctuary in Australia is backed by U.S. and Australian government files, said Mark Aaron, a journalist with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, who researched the subject for nine years.

There have been several cases in the past of known war criminals living in Australia. The best documented involve former members of the SS in the Baltic states — Konrads Kalejs and Irvin Vicks.

In 1961 the Soviet Union asked Australia to extradite Vicks, who is said to be guilty of atrocities in the Baltic region, but the request was refused. Australia said "past bitterness" should be forgotten.

Kalejs, allegedly a member of the Latvian secret auxiliary police and the SS Grenadier battalion, was arrested in the U.S. last year and is currently being tried for lying about his past to gain entry to the U.S. and American citizenship.

He was accused of murdering Jews in the forests outside the Latvian capital of Riga in 1941 and 1942.

## U.S. files suit against 3 alleged war criminals

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Justice Department announced yesterday that it had filed lawsuits to strip three alleged Nazi concentration camp guards of their American citizenship.

Such proceedings are the first legal step before accused Nazi war criminals can be deported or extradited from the U.S.

The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations alleged that the three had illegally concealed their wartime activities as members of an SS battalion at Mauthausen.

The suits alleged that the SS "Death's Head" battalion had engaged in the confinement, corporal punishment, torture, forced labour and execution of tens of thousands of camp prisoners.

The three defendants, charged in separate complaints with serving as armed camp guards in 1943 and 1944, are: Stefan Leili, 76, from Clifton, New Jersey, a native of Romania who came to the U.S. in

1956 and became a citizen seven years later; Martin Bartsch, 59, from Chicago, also a native of Romania, who immigrated to the U.S. in 1955 and became a citizen 11 years later; and Josef Wieland, 77, from Burlingame, California, a native of Yugoslavia who entered the U.S. in 1952 and became a citizen six years later.

The government charged that they were not eligible for immigration and U.S. citizenship because their wartime service had constituted assistance to the Nazi regime in the persecution of civilians.

The complaints charged that the defendants, because of their alleged wartime activities and post-war lies, lacked the moral character required of those seeking U.S. citizenship.

Investigations into other alleged Nazi guards at the Austrian concentration camp were continuing, with more cases expected to be filed, according to Neal Sher, the department's chief Nazi hunter.

### Greece to ask for Brunner's extradition

ATHENS (AP). — The leader of Greece's Jewish community said yesterday that the government had "promised" him that it would request the extradition of Nazi war criminal Alois Brunner from Syria.

"I have been promised that the extradition of Alois Brunner will be requested," Joseph Levinger, president of the Central Jewish Council, told reporters.

He said the assurance had come from "a serious person." The council last November asked the government to request Brunner's extradition to Greece to stand trial for the deportation and execution of 43,000 Greek Jews from Salonika in 1943 and 1944.

WALLENBERG. — Tuvia Friedman, director of the Nazi War Crimes Documentation Centre in Haifa, announced Sunday he had reopened the centre and named it in honour of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved Jews during the Holocaust.

### Artukovic's trial to start April 14

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP). — The trial of Andrija Artukovic, the suspected war criminal extradited by the U.S. to Yugoslavia February 12, will take place April 14-30, the state-run Tanjug news agency formally announced yesterday.

The trial will be held at the district court of Zagreb, capital of the republic of Croatia.

Artukovic, 86, will be tried on charges of committing war crimes during the time he was interior minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia in World War II.

The indictment says Artukovic, prompted by religious and racial hatred and the fascist ideology, organized, ordered and carried out mass persecution, torture and physical extermination of civilians and prisoners of war.

Artukovic was expected to be defended by two court-appointed lawyers and another three privately retained attorneys.

## Researcher links ads to violence against women

By TSIPPI KUPER

For The Jerusalem Post

A recent poster advertisement for meat displayed a dismembered female body. A clothing ad in a glossy Israeli magazine showed a man attacking a provocatively dressed woman from behind.

Violent depiction of women by the media is on the rise, said a mass-media researcher at the First International Congress on Rape, held in Jerusalem this week.

As long as pornography is available and female bodies are used provocatively in advertisements, women will live in constant fear of rape, said researcher Gail Dines-Levy of the Haifa Institute for the Study of Media and the Family. Other topics discussed at the congress include the legal and medical aspects of rape, rape within the family and sexual offences against chil-

dren.

Pornography in Israel is not restricted to the sexually explicit magazines, but exists in advertisements in family and even youth magazines, such as *Ma'ariv Le'noar*, Dines-Levy told *The Jerusalem Post*. She pointed to a recent issue of the *Monitin* monthly, which carried a cover with a bare-breasted woman on a motorcycle. *Monitin* advertises itself as the "magazine for all the family."

In a slide presentation during a session on "Pornography and Rape," Dines-Levy showed less recent advertisements for women's underwear in *Monitin*, which depicted women in poses resembling pictures from the Holocaust. In some advertisements, the scarcely clad women were placed next to catwalkers and gas ovens, and had frightened looks on their faces. She



The Israel Museum is getting ready to show the Moshe Dayan archeological collection. Here a worker carries a burial urn, one of the artefacts to be exhibited. (Zoom 77)

## Police officer arrested in Abu Kabir scandal

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

For The Jerusalem Post

An internal National Police investigation into suspicions of graft at the Abu Kabir lock-up in Tel Aviv has led to the arrest of Staff Sergeant-Major Mordechai Shabar of Rishon LeZion. At least two other officers are suspected of taking bribes, it has been learned.

Shabar, 43, who is in charge of prisoners doing maintenance and other work at the lock-up, is suspected of accepting bribes in cash and kind in exchange for granting his charges home-leave permits and favourable conditions.

Police say they have testimony that Shabar took NIS 1,000 from Abu Kabir prisoner Moshe Gur last March 3.

Electrical appliances, watches, jewelry and army equipment that police believe was given him by lock-up inmates were found in a search of Shabar's home.

Police Inspector Yehuda Bar-Pinhas claims that Shabar received dozens of cheques over the past three years from prisoners. "He took advantage of his influential position at the lock-up, and his illegal methods gradually became standard procedure," Bar-Pinhas told Tel Aviv Magistrates' Court Judge Moshe Ravid, who ordered Shabar to be held for 10 days.

The *Jerusalem Post* has learned that at least two other policemen, a staff sergeant-major and a corporal, are suspected of similar crimes. The suspects are now under investigation.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Three arrested for drug smuggling by mail

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Undercover police investigators arrested three Ashkelon men, on Tuesday, on suspicion of smuggling drugs into the country via air mail. Police believe the suspects are the remaining members of a gang arrested two months ago for smuggling a kilo of heroin through the mail.

Police confiscated 150 grams of heroin, worth some \$100,000 on the open market, as one of the suspects was leaving the main post office in Ashkelon. The drugs had been concealed in the lining of a jacket he had allegedly received in the mail.

In Jerusalem, seven men were arrested on suspicion of drug-dealing following a five-month undercover investigation of the East Jerusalem drug trade. The suspects, aged 20-40, are residents of the Shufat refugee camp. The police found "commercial quantities" of hashish and heroin in the camp.

### Neighbours attack lover

HAIFA (Itim). — A man from the Galilee village of Ibtin was seriously injured late on Tuesday night when an angry crowd attacked him after he had been found having sexual relations with another man's wife.

"The husband" came home from work unexpectedly and found his wife and her lover in a storeroom. A scuffle began, with neighbours joining in. The lover was beaten on the head with a blunt instrument, but managed to escape to the main road, where he was picked up by a police patrol car and taken to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Police arrested 20 Ibtin men for questioning; six were still in custody yesterday.

### Fire-bomb victims

Three people injured in the petrol-bomb attack on an Egged bus in the north Jerusalem suburb of Neve Ya'acov on Tuesday night were still in Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus last night.

## Blue Cross plan comes to Herzliya

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former Americans and tourists from the Greater New York area who are members of Blue Cross/Blue Shield — the largest American health fund — can now be treated free at the Herzliya Medical Centre.

A contract to this effect was signed recently by the health fund and the centre. It is reportedly the first such arrangement outside the U.S. by Blue Cross/Blue Shield since a similar contract was made with the American Hospital in Paris during World War II. The privately owned

diagnostic and treatment centre in Herzliya is to offer medical services, including surgery, on the same basis as at those accredited American hospitals where patients are not required to pay.

The health fund has more than 10 million members in the metropolitan New York area (which includes New Jersey, Connecticut and surrounding states). Other divisions of Blue Cross/Blue Shield, such as that in Florida, are expected to follow suit.

Many new immigrants are not aware that they can maintain their Blue Cross/Blue Shield coverage from Israel since foreign currency regulations allow them to transfer unlimited funds abroad for 20 years. After 20 years, they must receive permission from the Treasury.

More than 150 doctors base their private practices at the Herzliya centre, which was established three years ago.

A group of American doctors is meanwhile trying to bring Medicare coverage to Americans living here by signing up several thousand former U.S. residents from a certain area with a health-insurance contractor approved by Medicare.

### 'Liberal approach has failed'

## Schools ordered to tighten discipline

By JOEL REBIBO

For The Jerusalem Post

There is to be tighter discipline in schools, the Education Ministry has ruled.

In an effort to prevent pupil violence and bring order back to schools, the ministry this week issued a memorandum to this effect, which it has sent to all elementary and high schools.

According to Gershon Bergson, head of a ministry committee of experts that drafted the guidelines after two years of research, the liberal approach of the past has led to a breakdown in discipline.

"Teachers have been beaten by pupils," Bergson told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Pupils challenge their teachers openly — saying, 'What can you do to me. You can't touch me or send me home.'"

As examples of the breakdown in discipline, Bergson told of pupils urinating in class and pulling down the pants of fellow pupils.

"We found that pupils themselves

were asking us to impose discipline," said Bergson.

The new regulations include the following:

□ Each school must develop and publicize rules of behaviour. The memorandum stresses that pupils and parents should be informed before any punishment is given, and that the rules should be reviewed annually.

□ Girls are not to be admitted to school in make-up.

□ Pupils will be responsible for paying for any damage to school property.

□ Pupils must abide by the rules even off the school's premises and after school hours, and can be punished by the principal for not doing so.

□ Corporal punishment and lowering a pupil's grade because of poor behaviour are not to be permitted, but principals may punish breaches of discipline by reprimand, suspension or transfer to another school.

The ministry encourages the wearing of school uniform which, it says in the memorandum "encourages a feeling of a camaraderie among

pupils and prevents competition and jealousy." At the very least, schools have been told to adopt a dress code that insists on modesty.

Secondary School Teachers Association spokeswoman Hanna Meron welcomed the call for stricter discipline but expressed doubts about school uniforms.

She agreed that there was a serious discipline problem in high schools but said that teachers needed ministry support, not memorandums.

According to Meron, there are two kinds of pupil: those who have parents with *protektzia* and those who don't and "every teacher knows who is who."

"It's naive to think that uniforms create uniformity," said Meron. "To begin with, pupils refuse to wear them. They keep them in their school bags and test the teachers. Even if you get them all to wear the same shirts and pants, there are different kinds of shoes, bags, scarves, etc. Some high school pupils drive to school."

## 'Rates revolt' building up steam

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Federation of Chambers of Commerce intends to strike all businesses and close down the country, unless municipal property tax (*armona*) is reduced. Tuesday's business strike in Petah Tikva is to be followed by strikes in Lod and Bat Yam, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

Most Petah Tikva businesses, including supermarkets and even nursery schools, closed on Tuesday in protest against the town's rates. Business owners in Petah Tikva pay an average rate that is twice as high as that levied on shop owners in Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Centre.

Petah Tikva was chosen as the first venue for a business shut-down because mayor Dov Tavori is also chairman of the Local Authorities Union.

Tavori reacted to the strike by filing a complaint with the police against what he termed "incitement to rebellion."

Federation of Chambers of Commerce director-general Zvi Amit yesterday laughed off the complaint. "I heard that the police don't know what to do about it. We think it's nonsense. If people have to pay more than a month's salary to keep the streets clean, either the local authorities are wasting the public's money or they're using it for something else," Amit said.

He added that it was intolerable that in as small a country as Israel two shop-owners operating next door to each other should have to pay vastly different rates because their premises were in different municipalities.

Arjeh Rubinstein adds: The Knesset on Tuesday approved a proposal under which local authorities may not collect municipal property taxes more than 170 per cent higher than the 1985 rates.

The proposal, by Yigal Cohen (Likud) and Haim Ramon (Alignment), was a supplement to an Amendment to the Emergency Arrangements in the State Economy Law, which passed its second and third readings on Tuesday.

Although the *armona* limitation adopted Tuesday applies both to businesses and residential premises, its practical effect will be felt only by businessmen, since no municipality has raised residential rates by 170 per cent.

According to Avraham Birnbaum, secretary of the Jerusalem Merchants' Association, the average increase in rates for Jerusalem residential premises was 125 per cent, and the highest, 138 per cent.

On the other hand, he told *The Post*, Jerusalem was the only municipality to raise rates on commercial premises by over 170 per cent, the minimum increase being 253 per cent, and the maximum, 319 per cent.

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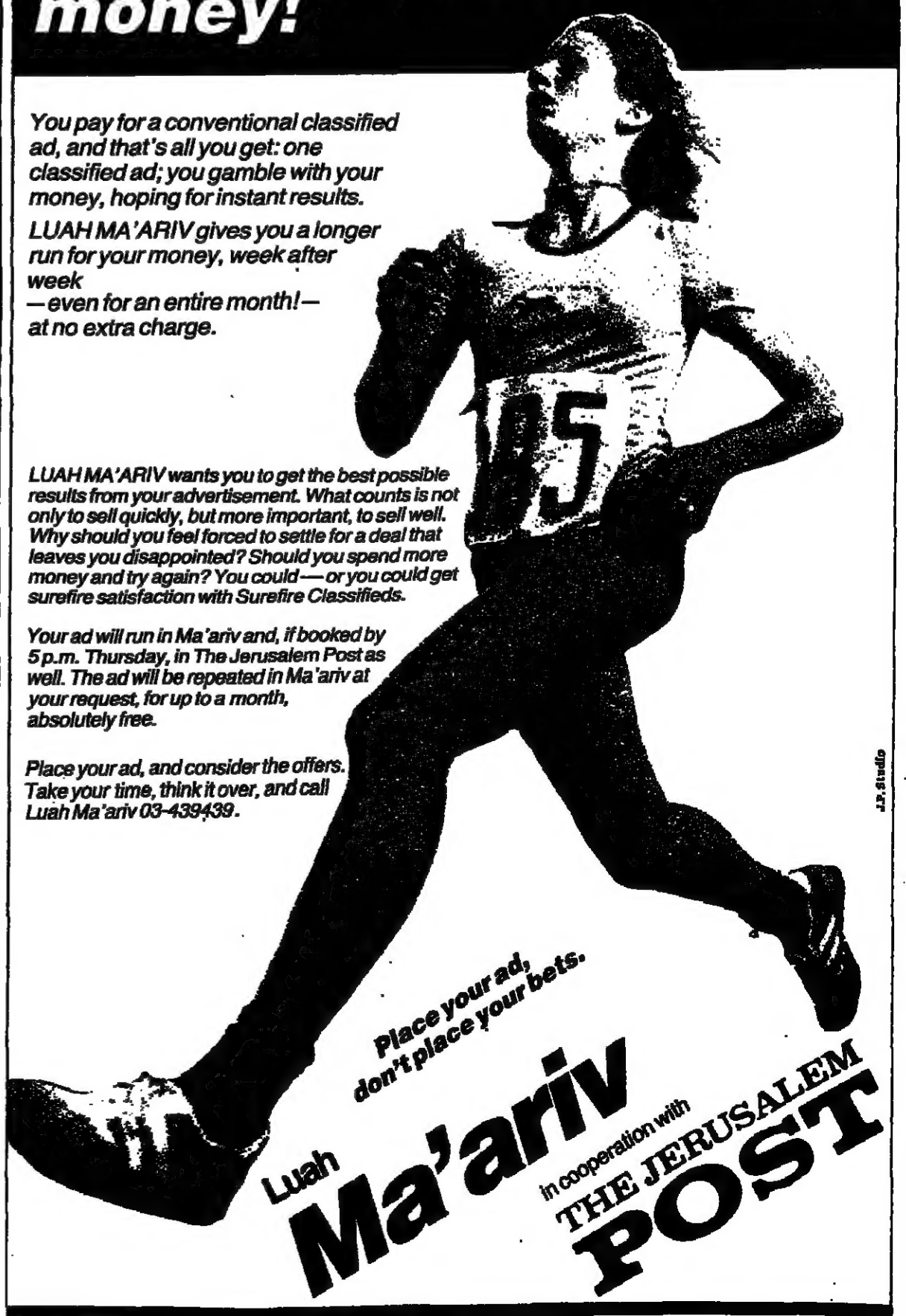
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**KLITATRON**

Evening of Culture and Entertainment  
Marking the end of the Kaffie on behalf of Ethiopian immigrants

Programme — Hassidic Music by Selah  
— Exhibition of Ethiopian Handcraft, Religious and Cultural Artifacts  
— Announcing the Prize Winners

Venue: Eljon Tower Hotel (Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem)  
Date: Today, Thursday, April 10  
Time: 7:45 p.m.  
Entrance NIS 3

**THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM**

The Roska and Esteban Herczeg Programme for Sex Differences in Society

The public is invited to lectures and a discussion on the subject:

**WOMEN AND CRIME**

Speakers:  
Prof. Menachem Amich, Hebrew University  
Dr. Sarah Ben-David, Bar-Ilan University

Chairperson:  
Ms. Josephine Steiner

on Tuesday, April 15, 1986  
at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, Mikar Einstein, at 8:30 p.m.  
Lectures will be in Hebrew  
Series sponsored by U.S./Israel Women to Women.



## Unrest in Winterveld

## SA jails Libyan-trained terrorists

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Security forces have arrested two Libyan-trained terrorists sent to South Africa to assassinate prominent black leaders, Louis Nel, deputy information minister, said yesterday.

Nel, speaking in Cape Town, said the men were members of the Pan African Congress, a black nationalist guerrilla group, and were arrested during the last weekend in March.

He said they had flown on a Libyan airliner to Tanzania, then travelled to Botswana before entering South Africa.

In the black "homeland" of Bophuthatswana, police and soldiers broke up crowds of black youths with tear gas and gunfire after burning a mass funeral for 11 people shot dead by security forces two weeks ago.

Residents of the Winterveld squatter area said at least 100 youths were rounded up by police early yesterday at an all-night vigil at the home of one of the victims.

Reporters from the American television network CBS said they saw policemen whipping about 40 youths in the courtyard of a police station in a neighbouring township. The journalists said officers ordered youths to hold their chins high, then

whipped them across the mouth five or six times.

In Johannesburg, a bomb exploded in a public toilet near a railway station yesterday, killing one black man and injuring four other blacks, police said.

In Durban, police said a fire was set yesterday at the headmaster's office of a junior high school where a 13-year-old girl was shot and killed during a clash between police and pupils Tuesday.

Durban police also reported yesterday that at least three men were killed in a clash between several hundred members of two tribal factions, the Gwala and Makhanya.

## Mitterrand threat sparks major row

PARIS (Reuters). — A threat by Socialist President Francois Mitterrand to block some proposed denationalization decrees sparked a major row in the French National Assembly yesterday as Prime Minister Jacques Chirac sought a confidence vote for his new right-wing government's programme.

Chirac, 53, was cheered by his slender majority as he said: "It is the government which determines and carries out the policy of the nation — all of its policy — and which is responsible before the National Assembly."

He agreed with Mitterrand that recourse to decrees must be very limited but said their use was justified in some circumstances because of the need for economic recovery demands.

The stormy parliamentary session followed a cabinet statement that it would press ahead with a program-

me of returning nationalized sectors to private hands by decree after five years of Socialist rule.

In a separate statement, Mitterrand, who presided over the cabinet, warned that in certain circumstances he would refuse to sign government decrees denationalizing companies taken over by the state before 1981.

The clash, the most serious since an unprecedented exercise in political "cohabitation" in the 28-year-old Fifth Republic, aroused the spectre of a major constitutional crisis ahead.

In an 80-minute speech, in which he pledged a "new frontier" battle against unemployment and stiff measures against crime and terrorism, Chirac held out an apparent olive branch to Mitterrand when he said: "If each plays his role in respect for the letter and the spirit of the constitution there will be neither incident nor blockage."

But, he added: "Public opinion will be vigilant and will sanction whoever presumes to violate this rule of the democratic game."

Under the 1958 constitution the president can refuse to sign decrees issued by the government without full discussion in parliament. But he cannot refuse to sign laws which have gone through the full legislative process.

Chirac told the assembly that the list of companies that could be returned to private enterprise over the next five years — rolling back five years of Socialist rule — included those in the public sector whatever the date of their nationalization.

Mitterrand, with two years of his seven-year mandate left to serve, said in a message to parliament that his constitutional powers as head of state remained intact despite the election of a right-wing government.

## Superpowers move closer to second summit

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union have taken tentative steps toward a 1986 summit but have not set a firm date for a second meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

Secretary of State George Shultz said this week he would meet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Washington in mid-May to discuss preparations for a summit this year. Expectations were raised by a lengthy White House meeting on Tuesday between Reagan and de-

parting Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin during which the envoy delivered a letter and a gift of an electric samovar from Gorbachev.

Administration officials knew in advance the Kremlin had authorized Dobrynin to discuss a summit. Gorbachev accepted Reagan's invitation last November to come to the U.S. this year.

Reagan was expected to outline on a nationally-televised news conference last night his hopes and aims for the second summit.

Both Moscow and Washington

have agreed the summit had to achieve "some significant substantive results," Shultz told reporters Tuesday.

Shultz acknowledged there had been little progress in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks except in discussions of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

Gorbachev had seemed to link a summit to progress on an arms accord but Shultz said Dobrynin told Reagan that Moscow did not intend to impose preconditions.

## Italy admits laxness in wine scandal

ROME (Reuters). — Italy's health minister admitted yesterday that regulations had been inadequate to prevent a wine adulteration racket that has led to at least 17 deaths. The Italian cabinet is due to pass a decree today introducing tough new penalties for anyone convicted of adulterating wine.

Health Minister Costante Degan, whose resignation has been demanded over the scandal, told influential *Corriere Della Sera*: "In the area of food adulteration there was laxness, a certain lack of attention."

He said that, because of administrative changes, official machinery had "seized up." But he suggested that even a more efficient structure might not have avoided the scandal. "Nobody could have imagined that a group of swindlers would produce wine with methyl [wood] alcohol, a toxic product that blinds and kills those who drink it."

The Health Ministry said tests on 12,585 bottles of wine confiscated since the scandal broke three weeks ago showed that more than 2 per cent had been strengthened with illegal amounts of wood alcohol.

It issued a new list of 65 companies under investigation and said 23 firms named in a previous list of 60 had been cleared after tests.

The Agriculture Ministry said yesterday a system of analysis and certification was being prepared for exports of liquors, vermouth and quality wines, guaranteeing that they have not been adulterated with methyl alcohol. A similar system for table wines was introduced March 29.

West Germany, one of Italy's biggest markets, said it was extending its already strict controls on Italian wines to vermouth after Denmark reported finding consignments laced with methyl alcohol. Hungary joined

the countries ordering inspection of Italian wines.

There is deep concern about the long-term effects on the economy of Italy, the world's biggest wine exporter, which had sales of more than \$940 million last year.

*La Repubblica*, one of Italy's top dailies, predicted about a third of expected exports, worth an estimated \$376m., would be lost this year.

Near Ravenna in eastern Italy, police said they had arrested two more men in connection with the adulteration racket, bringing total arrests to 13.

TALKS. — President Chun Doo Hwan, keen to boost South Korea's political and economic standing in Europe, had lengthy talks yesterday in London with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on trade and East-West relations.



Clint Eastwood gives the victory sign after winning a leading role in Carmel. (AFP telephoto)

## Carmel makes Clint's day

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA (AP). — Clint Eastwood, hero of western movies, proved to be as big a draw at the polling booths as at the box office Tuesday, when voters turned out in record numbers to make him mayor of this Californian town.

Smiling broadly, Eastwood said the triumph "ranks solidly" with his successes as a director and star. "It's a hit movie at the moment," he said.

"It's surprising and yet it's not surprising," the star of 40 movies and one election said in his victory speech.

Eastwood, 55, starred as the sharp-shooting gunman in "spaghetti western" films and later as the tough-talking cop in the "Dirty Harry" films with his catchphrase, "Make my day."

Despite the fact that he entered the race only two months ago, he won his mayoral battle overwhelmingly, collecting 2,166 votes, or 72.2 per cent of the total.

Business was brisk at all four polling booths in the 2.6 sq. km. town,

with 72.5 per cent of the 4,142 registered voters turning out.

Eastwood takes over the \$200 a-month, two-year job on April 15.

A resident of Carmel for 14 years, he complained during the campaign about waste in a \$6 million budget. He said that too many consultants and lawyers were employed by the planning commission and city council, which vetoed his plans to build a small office complex.

Carmel's charm as one of the jewels of the California coast has been its casual, understated elegance: no street lights, no neon, no billboards.

Fine art, gourmet food and expensive clothing are featured in the many small shops, which attract up to 50,000 tourists on weekends.

Eastwood said before the election that he didn't feel his tough-guy image hurt him with his neighbours. "People here are intelligent enough. They realize that's my profession. That it's just a role I'm playing," he said.

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

## Wife of Swedish police officer threatened

STOCKHOLM (AP). — The wife of Police Commissioner Hans Holmer, who is heading the hunt for the killer of Prime Minister Olof Palme, was attacked and threatened by two men when jogging near her home, police said yesterday.

Ingrid Holmer was out jogging Tuesday evening on a dirt road in the woods near the Holmers' house, when two men approached, threatened her and pushed her into a ditch, police said.

Mrs. Holmer, 42, lost consciousness in the fall but was not seriously injured, Stockholm newspapers reported. Police said the two men "threatened the police commissioner through her."

Palme, 59, was shot in the back and killed on a street in downtown Stockholm on February 28. The killer is still at large.

It was the second confirmed threat against Mrs. Holmer.

## Brazilian girl, 9, is world's youngest mother

LONDON (Reuters). — A nine-year-old Brazilian girl gave birth to a baby last month and became the world's youngest mother, the *Daily Mirror* reported yesterday.

The London paper, in a story carrying pictures of mother and daughter and tagged a world exclusive, said the birth had confounded doctors.

Maria Eliane Jesus Mascarenhas gave birth by caesarean section to her daughter Diiane on March 25 in Joazeiro, a town in northeast Brazil. The father was a frightened 16-year-old farm labourer who had taken to the bush, the paper said.

It added that the young mother, known as Eliane, was being looked after by a 62-year-old homeless land worker. Eliane's own mother died giving birth to her.

## Soviet Nobel economist Kantorovich dies

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union yesterday announced the death of economist and mathematician Leonid Kantorovich, whose theories had a profound impact on world economic thought.

Tass said he died on Monday at 75. Kantorovich, who was awarded the Nobel economics prize in 1975, played a central role in the reforms that swept the stagnating and theory-bound Soviet economy after the death of Josef Stalin, introducing more flexibility into Marxist economic theory. His ideas were widely studied in the West by governments exploring the role of state planning in the economy.

## 3,000 eunuchs enjoying their celebration

BHOPAL (AP). — Three thousand eunuchs wearing garish makeup, gaudy saris, bangles and bells are holding their first national convention, a carnival of singing and dancing in the streets.

Eunuchs, despised but tolerated, have gathered in this central India city for a 10-day festival to proclaim their cult's new national guru, 65-year-old Bismillah Bi.

"I am neither man nor woman. I am in the middle," 35-year-old Naznin said in a throaty masculine voice in an interview. "This is our celebration and I enjoy it."

She — virtually everyone at the convention insists on being called a woman — was one of several hundred eunuchs from New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab and many other cities and states, who took to the streets in a procession of song and dance.

India is thought to have more eunuchs than any other country, with estimates ranging from 50,000 to more than 100,000. Known as "hijras" in Hindi, they are increasingly politically active, demanding equal rights and better treatment.

## Rev. Paisley condemns anti-police violence

LONDON (AP). — A fiery Protestant leader condemned anti-police violence yesterday after the ninth straight day of Protestant attacks on Northern Ireland police.

Rev. Ian Paisley, who had been on a speaking tour in the U.S., spoke out for the first time since Protestant mobs started assailing police on duty and in their homes in a wave of violent protests against the Anglo-Irish accord on Northern Ireland.

The provincial police headquarters said yesterday that 31 police officers had been forced to leave their homes and 161 had experienced intimidation in the past month.

"I unequivocally and unreservedly condemn violence and condemn attacks on police officers' homes, on police officers' families and on any individuals connected with the Royal Ulster Constabulary," Paisley told a news conference.

Police said four people were injured the previous night in attacks on buses in Protestant districts of Belfast. Other incidents included shots

fired at a police vehicle and firebombs thrown at another police vehicle, the home of an ex-police officer and four cars.

Paisley, head of the Democratic Unionist Party, repeated his call on Prime Minister Thatcher to stop implementing the Anglo-Irish agreement, which gives the Irish Republic a say in the administration of this British province.

The Protestants, who outnumber Roman Catholics about 3-2, regard the accord as a step towards unifying the province with the 95 per cent Catholic Irish Republic.

"This Anglo-Irish agreement cannot bring about stability, reconciliation and peace. It has within it the ingredients of war, and that's what it's going to bring about, if something is not done about it," Paisley said.

But Thatcher firmly rejected such calls Tuesday. "We must carry on with the Anglo-Irish accord and do our best to restore peace and stability in the province," she said in the House of Commons.

## SPORTS

## Shahar, Amos win, Shlomo loses

By YARON KENAN

Shlomo Glickstein's slump continues. The national tennis champion seems sadly incapable of extricating his game from the present quagmire into which it has sunk. This was readily apparent to the dismayed crowd at the ITC courts in Katamon yesterday, when the titleholder of the ATP Challenger tournament was unceremoniously bundled out of this year's event.

One consolation for seeing Israel's finest player steeped in such misery is that collaterally we were able to witness an early phase of what may be the promising rise of another talented young West German. Glickstein's conqueror in yesterday's second round action was 18-year-old Carl-Uwe Steeb, who won in convincing manner 6-2, 6-4.

The Stuttgart teenager is on something of a dazzling run, as only last week he achieved his best ever result, in this, his second year on the circuit, when he reached the quarter-finals of a \$75,000 tournament in Agadir, Morocco.

He is at present 279 on the computer rankings and should bound merrily upwards.

There is also compensation for Israeli fans in that the country's two other leading players are doing well. Top-seeded Amos Mansdorf

breezed past fellow Israeli Amit Naor with the loss of only two games, while Shahar Perkiss showed his resurgent and fighting determination — another welcome development as the new season gets under way. He dropped the first set to a big-hitting German teenager, Christian Sacaneu, but fought back well to win comfortably 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Glad Bloom gave the sixth-seeded South African Gary Muller a run for his money before going down 6-2, 2-6, 6-3, while second-seeded Wally Masur of Australia canvassed to victory over Sweden's Larsander Wahlgreen 6-3, 6-2. The upset result of the day was recorded by Britain's Nick Fulwood, ranked only 319, who overcame the No. 3 seed Olli Rahnasto of Finland 6-1, 7-5.

Glickstein and Mansdorf win their 1st round doubles match. Other results: S. Meisel (Switzerland) 6-2, 3-6, 6-4; B. Levine (SA) def. K. Rittmeyer (Australia) 6-3, 6-4.

Now two Israelis, two South Africans, and one player each from Australia, Britain, Switzerland and West Germany are left to contest today's quarter-finals. The line-up (with computer rankings in brackets) is as follows: Mansdorf (92) v Meisel (278); Steeb (279) v Muller (191); Perkiss (186) v Fulwood (319); Levine (270) v Masur (118). Play begins at 2 p.m.

There is also compensation for Israeli fans in that the country's two other leading players are doing well. Top-seeded Amos Mansdorf

## Pacers pass Bullets

NEW YORK (AP). — With three consecutive victories, the Washington Bullets had put themselves in a better playoff position than the Indiana Pacers, a team with nothing to gain but pride. Yet they upset that momentum by trouncing the Bullets 111-104 on Monday night.

The loss dropped the Bullets into seventh place in the NBA's Eastern Conference, a half-game behind New Jersey, who must play the Boston Celtics in two of their final three games.

The winner among the Nets and Washington plays injury-riddled Philadelphia in the first round of the playoffs, while the loser must face Central Division Champion Milwaukee.

In other games it was Hawks 131, Bulls 116; Celtics 126, Bucks 114; Rockets 109, Supersonics 95; Lakers 120, Pistons 112; Warriors 129, Mavericks 115.

## SCOREBOARD

SOCCER. — English Division 1: Arsenal 1, Nottingham 0; Division 2: Burnley 1, Sheffield U. 1. World Cup warm-up: Argentina 3, East Germany 1; Uruguay 1, Argentina 1.

TENNIS. — DALLAS: Nash 6, Anger 7-6, 6-4, 6-2; Krick 6, Gilbert 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 4-6, 6-3.

BASEBALL: Mets 4, Pirates 2; Giants 8, Astros 3; Yankees 4, Rangers 2; Rangers 6, Blue Jays 3; Mariners 8, Angels 4; Twins 5, A's 2.

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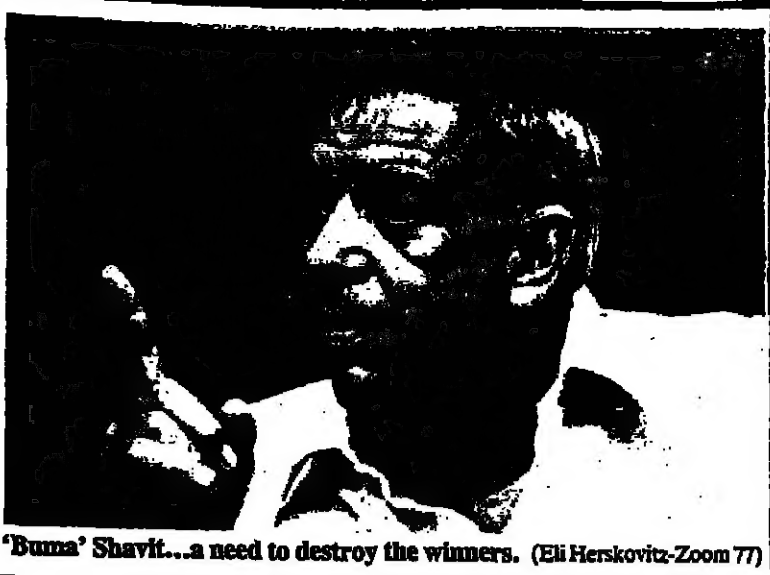
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FEATURES

# Folklore in the making

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter



'Buma' Shavit... a need to destroy the winners. (Eli Herskovitz-Zoom 77)

EVEN IN this age of electronic mass media, the anachronistic folk-tale is alive and healthy in Israel. Actually, it never died, because folklore flourishes in close-knit societies, particularly in times of stress and sorrow.

"It is in times of stress that folklore is created," says Prof. Aliza Shenhar, of Haifa University's Folklore Department. "Stress takes many of us back to traditions we had abandoned."

Folk tales are expressed in several forms, such as stories, jokes, rumours and songs. Soldiers often rewrite the lyrics of familiar children's songs because these bring to mind innocence and faith, precisely the opposite of the military experience. For example, "It's not very nice to see a kindergarten closed," became, "It's not very nice to see a tank burned out."

Another popular children's ditty, "Aeroplane come down and take us up to the sky," was changed to a cynical, "Aeroplane come down and takes us to Lebanon; there we'll fight for Sharon and come home in a coffin."

ISRAELI FOLKLORE changed with the wars. In the Six Day War, the shift from the fear of annihilation to the joy of the stunning victory occurred so fast that miracles were invoked to explain it.

One well-known tale from this era involved a Jordanian armoured vehicle which "miraculously" failed to see a light Israeli tank directly in front of it, allowing the Israelis to win the mismatch with a single shot. Another told of Israeli soldiers who were ordered three times to shoot at an approaching, suspicious movement. Three times, the soldiers' rifles jammed and would not fire. It was then discovered that the "enemy" was one of our own units, whose rifles, likewise, had "miraculously" malfunctioned.

These stories have become folklore because they are perpetuated by people who swear they happened, even though they never actually witnessed the events.

The Yom Kippur War, with its mortal danger, and the Lebanon War, with its unprecedented opposition, gave birth to macabre jokes and "a lot of rewritten children's songs that abridged the soldiers from the bloody realities," according to Shenhar.

Heroes are usually the basis for wartime folk-tales. A story from Israel's recent venture into Lebanon combined two of the most romantic figures in the Israeli folklore repertoire: a pilot and some crack com-

mandos. A pilot, Abiaz, was shot down and taken prisoner by the PLO in the early days of the war. Soon, every Israeli "knew" that our commandos, dressed as Red Cross personnel, had penetrated the terrorists' lair and rescued Abiaz. According to this version, the pilot was taken to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa, where nurses "knew" colleagues who were treating him.

The rumours strayed so far from the truth that the government issued an official announcement that the Red Cross had visited Abiaz at his place of imprisonment in Lebanon. Fortunately for Abiaz and those who had mentally "rescued" him, he was returned in a prisoner exchange.

"This story had all the elements of Israeli respect," Shenhar observes. "The return of a lost son (the sons shall return to their borders), the return of one member to his group, and everyone adds his own embellishment."

Other events which bring the nation together also give rise to folklore. Eighteen years ago, when the submarine Dakar disappeared en route to Haifa from England, "the public simply would not accept the disaster," Shenhar says, noting that crowds lined Mt. Carmel to scan the horizon with binoculars. Shortly afterwards, stories circulated about how the Russians had applied some mysterious magnetism to suck in the Dakar and imprison its crew of more than 60 seamen - science-fiction folklore.

A RUMOUR, Shenhar maintains, "is the truth for those who start it, gossip for most who hear it, but for me it's quite plainly a folk-tale."

"The folk-tale is both powerful and spontaneous, and because we are all one big family, it reaches every Israeli quickly. So, though folklore is a universal phenomenon, it is more intense with us," says Shenhar, whose Folklore Department at the university maintains an archive of 15,000 tales.

Shenhar suggested a recent example of Israeli intimacy at work. Avraham (Buma) Shavit, a successful businessman and the former president of the Manufacturers' Association, went on TV to deny a rumour that he had been incapacitated by a heart attack. But every Israeli "knew for a fact that this had happened. We have a need to destroy the winners, just as we need to build heroes for ourselves. Shavit, the winner, had to be knocked down, and the eager public reaction gave strength to the story."

Another rumour which spread quickly through Israel was the story

about an expensive Haifa shoe store. A woman, whom the source of the tale knows "personally," bought a pair of Italian shoes which literally fell apart on the first wearing. The store owner shrugged off her complaint, saying, "That's the way the Italians made them." Undaunted, the woman wrote to the manufacturer, who promptly replied that the shoes were a cheap pair made specially for dressing the dead in their coffins, and not to be worn. This fabricated anecdote allowed the woman to take revenge by slandering the store.

THERE IS also a mystical dimension to Israeli folklore. Almost immediately after the first woman soldier disappeared while hitch-hiking, the story reached Shenhar of how someone had picked up a female soldier, but discovered at the end of the ride that she had "disappeared" leaving her army parka behind. When the driver delivered it to her

home, the soldier's mother told him, "This is the coat of my daughter who died three years ago."

Shenhar compares this story to medieval tales of knights who were left with a flimsy mantle, the only remnant of the maiden they had given a ride to on their steeds. These maidens represented ghosts of departed souls.

The recent "witch" sighting by villagers of Dovev is another example of mythical Israeli folklore. Second-hand observers described the "witch" as an amputee in a wheel-chair, who had evil eyes and talon-like fingernails.

"It was an obvious defence mechanism against the villagers' fears of a possible resumption of Katyusha attacks from across the Lebanese border," Shenhar explains. "The fact that the witch was riding in what amounts to a chariot is a lovely detail."

Many Israeli folk-tales, like their predecessors in the Diaspora, include religious themes and characters. These stories tend to centre on the miracle-working rabbi, or *tzadik*, and have been manipulated for ulterior motives.

For instance, after 22 Petah Tikva schoolchildren were killed when their bus collided with a train, some Habad hassidim examined the school's *mezuzot* and found exactly 22 that were blemished and therefore not kosher.

Later, when the wife of Rabbi Baruch Abu Hatzeira, one of the claimants to the heritage of the late *tzadik*, Baba Sali, was killed in a car crash, the rabbi "explained" that his wife had been "called by the 22 children who were pining for a mother in Paradise."

"We witness the creation of folklore every day. It reflects the relevant Israeli cultural-social experiences," Shenhar says.

THE MEN who take upon themselves the onus of judging others have always earned my admiration. To succeed in sorting out testimony, to arrive at an unerring verdict! Seated on the high bench, they decide the fate of men. Army commanders, at least, share the dangers of their subordinates.

Such musings troubled the cab reporter's mind when he covered the proceedings in the courts of Tel Aviv and Jaffa so many years ago. There were then two magistrates in Tel Aviv, sitting in two adjoining bare rooms tucked in a side alley off Allenby Road. Both were natives of Zichron Ya'acov, and were fluent in Hebrew, Arabic and Yiddish, in addition to heavily accented English. Zedekiah Harkabi was the more popular of the two: rather short in stature, of swarthy complexion, he had a sense of humour which sweetened his rulings for those he fined. The other magistrate was rather brusque in manner, quite impatient at times, sometimes leaving the observer wondering.

The higher courts were situated in Jaffa. Commodore Bodilly (the title came in wake of wartime service in the Royal Navy) reigned as the chief magistrate in a small building near the railway station. He had an interpreter, the son of a Hebrew teacher in Tel Aviv, whose English was rather elementary.

The district court was a more distinguished affair. It occupied the Seraya, a pretentious building with fake columns on its front, situated where the Turkish administration used to be, opposite the clock tower and prison in Jaffa's main square. The president of the Court was invariably a "Britisher," who wore a wig on even the hottest summer day.

WHEN RIOTS began in Jaffa in the spring of 1936, the reporter arriving

# Deciding men's fate

THERE AND THEN  
Sraja Shapiro



Moshe Nacht: "The quest for facts is the soul of the art of judgement." (Ze'ev Ackerman)

tion. Today, however, there is talk of a larger, and probably more sumptuous abode.

"The quest for facts is the soul of the art of judgement," says Moshe Nacht. The moment facts are established, "The road unfolds itself to the application of the relevant law," Nacht, who retired a year ago after 17 years as director of courts, started his career as a legal draftsman for the government of Palestine; he continued in this capacity for the government of Israel, then became legal adviser to the Prime Minister's Office and the defence establishment. "Advisers also need facts first, or they would badly mislead their employers," he says. Weighing the evidence may be extremely baffling. "I knew a president of the Supreme Court, who confided in me that he was having sleepless nights pondering upon what he learned in court."

Attorney Amnon Goldenberg, former president of the Chamber of Advocates, recently told the Rotary Club of Tel Aviv that Israel is lucky in having a distinguished panel of judges. Candidates for the office are screened by a commission representing the cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Knesset, and the bar. "Its proceedings are held in camera," says Goldenberg. "No records are kept, and practically no leaks occur." Goldenberg, who was a member of such a commission for six years, has no doubt that the system is a sound one. "Members of the commission obviously profess different beliefs, but, as far as one can see, none of them has ever acted on behalf of a political party."

Judges in Israel are highly respected. They are called upon whenever an independent investigation is required, even by politicians - though one wonders how a legal approach can help in clarifying a political or national issue.

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# Putting the music first

MUSIC

ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Helmut Rilling conducting with Krystina Loh, soprano; Margot Schell, alto; Aldo Ballo, tenor; Andreas Schmalz, bass and the Chamber Choir, Cantata Stuttgart. Repertoire: No. 12 in B Major ("Horned Serpent") by Maurice Ravel, L. 636 (Mass Auditorium, Tel Aviv, April 6).

THIS PROGRAMME, the third with the Gächinger Kantorei, proved again the fine quality of this choir.

Helmut Rilling coordinated the choir and the orchestra very well. In general, his deep understanding of the music enhances his inventive and inspired direction. But what strikes one most is his ability to create beautifully balanced and comprehensive interpretations, without elevating his own importance.

Rilling puts the music first, sticking with greatest care to authenticity of style and creating a feeling of direct contact between the composer and the listener.

The Haydn radiated joy and immense optimism with flowing, dancing music. Rilling's rhythms and tempos, but as importantly, the intrinsic quality of the music recreated vividly Haydn's attitude about life and composition.

On the other hand, the Mozart Requiem immediately plunged us into the subject of death. Using a smaller orchestra, Rilling again showed us that what he was aiming at was a truthful rendition of the music rather than a stunning and shattering performance, for its own sake.

The *Intrositus* was affectionate rather than deeply tragic. The *Dies irae* (Day of wrath) was full and majestic but never awe-inspiring. The peak came with the *Rex tremendae majestatis* (O King of dread majesty), with the choir performing the invocations with indescribable beauty. The *Lacrimosa* (Sorrowful is that day) which featured Rilling's unforgettable delicacy, was another highlight of the Requiem.

As in all of his other performances, Rilling emphasized the unity and interplay of all elements. He masterfully integrated details, especially the four excellent soloists, into the greater scheme.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA - Stanley Sperber conducting with Ivry Gitlis, violin. (Haifa Auditorium, March 30). Repertoire: Symphony in F Major, No. 8 Op. 93;

Saint-Saens: Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso for Violin and Orchestra; Paganini: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D Major, Op. 6.

THERE WAS a clear ambiguity in the evening's performance. One can admire Ivry Gitlis for his accomplished craftsmanship, impressive musical abilities, energy, humour and vitality. Both virtuosos works of the programme served as a vehicle for his dynamic interpretation and showmanship.

On the other hand the necessary coordination between the soloist and the orchestral accompaniment was lacking, especially in the Saint-Saens Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso. It would be fair to mention that conductor Stanley Sperber did his utmost to maintain the continuous rapport, but he was not completely successful.

Still, the audience enjoyed every minute and there was a prolonged ovation at the end of the brilliant rendition of the Paganini, in which Gitlis added an improvised encore, "straight from his heart, for Haifa, the audience and himself."

The opening Beethoven symphony was given an orderly and clear performance though it lacked vitality.

ESTHER REUTER

TO AVOID the present glut of all sorts of chamber music programmes and recitals, a new kind of programme is being launched by Menahem Tzur, the composer and member of the academic staff of the Rubin Academy in Jerusalem. From April 14 on, every Monday night, the Israel Museum will host this new series of "music plus" - juxtaposing music with artistic expressions of related disciplines - painting, sculpture, poetry, philosophy, what have you.

The first evening will be "Source and Variation," with the Beersheba Duo (Sara Fuxon-Hayman and Bart Berman) and Allan Sternfeld attending to the music part, and Nevet Dolev, a lecturer on art, bringing examples on the subject from the world of soundless artistic expression. Other subjects planned: Beethoven and the evolution of philosophy in the 19th century; Opera (staging and singing); Impressionism; Children and Adults; Jazz-Pop Art; Israeli composition and painting, and many other interesting titles.

YB



# Changing city's image, character

DAVID MAGEN may have made headlines recently for his role at the stormy Herut convention, but the youthful mayor strongly maintains that he's not only interested in national politics.

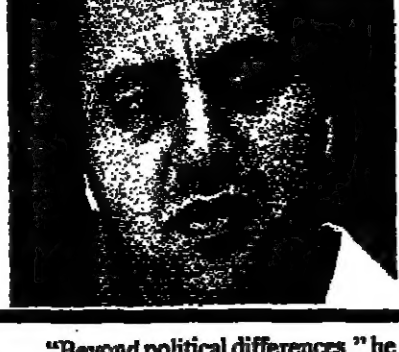
Magen, who has been mayor of Kiryat Gat for almost 10 years, claims substantial achievement during his years at the helm of the city.

"During my term," he says, "Kiryat Gat has changed its image and its character. It has been transformed from a place which had to take handouts from the relevant authorities, to a city which supports itself in every way."

"Take quality of life, for example. This year," he says, "we won first place in a competition of all cities of our size in Israel in the ecological area. Last year we got a prize from the Council for a Beautiful Israel, for the development and care of our industrial area."

Evidence of the city's successful development, Magen notes with substantial pride, is that Kiryat Gat

**Kiryat Gat now needs no handouts, Mayor David Magen tells Rafi Gaon.**



has grown by 30 per cent during his mayoral term.

"Now we have 29,000 residents at night and 40,000 in the daytime. And Kiryat Gat is one of the very few development towns (with Carmiel and Arad) which has had a steadily positive 'balance of migration' in the past years."

Magen, a two-term Herut/Likud Knesset member, is strongly identified with the Ariel Sharon camp in Herut. Does this make any difference in Kiryat Gat?

"Beyond political differences," he explains, "there's a local pride of residents that I'm 'their man' in the national legislature. I see this in particular when Kiryat Gat delegations come to the Knesset."

Enhanced local pride may be one of the reasons that many young people, who move away from the town, "come home to Kiryat Gat after five or 10 years. If they don't return home for good, at least they come back often to breathe the clean air here."

Magen maintains that his national

political involvement — he is also vice-chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee — makes his double task difficult.

"To my mind," he says, "the solution is a change in the electoral system. Every area the size of Kiryat Gat and the Lachish region should be represented. When the system is changed, I'll be in the forefront of those pressing for prohibition of double jobs, so that no one can be both a mayor and an MK."

"But the way things are today Knesset candidacy should naturally go to those who have the best chance of getting elected, which very often is the mayor."

But Magen does not plan to carry the double burden much longer. He confirms his plan to leave the mayoral office "before Rosh Hashana, at the end of exactly a decade as mayor." He goes out of his way to disclaim any national ambitions, but says that he will certainly be "more available for other things" after leaving city hall.

## Development firm helps plants find a home

By RAFFI GAON

IN LESS than a year of operation, the Kiryat Gat Economic Corporation Ltd. has already chalked up some impressive achievements, according to its director, Shimon Elbaz.

"The company is technically a year old, but it has only been in operation for nine months," Elbaz notes. "Already we have at least one significant achievement to our credit."

That achievement? The 4,000-dunam structure abandoned by the Flower Council of Israel. "Our company succeeded in convincing the Ophir Dairy firm to acquire the property, and they are now preparing to start operations. About 100 persons will be employed by Ophir."

And that is what Elbaz sees as his firm's mandate: to assure that there are always properties available for industrial expansion and trained

manpower to be employed by new enterprises. Elbaz estimates that there are about 100 dunams of land available right now in Kiryat Gat. There are also a number of structures, some of them publicly-owned and some of them in private hands, which are suitable for industrial use.

"We know that there are firms in the market now for sites on which to set up new plants, or to establish branches of existing companies," Elbaz says, adding that his job, and the company's, "is to bring the two together — of course, for a small commission" for the mutual benefit of the firm and Kiryat Gat.

"But it should be noted that our own profits are not the important thing. What we want to do is to get more industry — and more jobs — for Kiryat Gat."

The economic corporation's most talked-about project today is its attempting to bring together poten-

tial French and Italian investors with Israeli industrialists in a proposed 5,000-square metre automobile assembly plant.

Elbaz speaks with pride of the reputation his company has established in the industrial and governmental sectors, as well as in regard to potential investors abroad. The company, he adds, has also taken up tasks inside the city itself.

The economic corporation is, today, responsible for the 59 shops in the Kiryat Gat commercial centre. Over the years, Elbaz maintains, the tenants of these stores neglected the property, partly because the merchants "forgot who the owners were. They did anything they wanted with the property, and paid rents of only about \$2-3 per month. Now we have raised the rental fee to an average of \$25. With the money, we have purchased new equipment to remove trash in the city."

According to Elbaz, the arrangement will save a substantial sum for the municipality, "and our company will also not lose money." This is the first attempt of its kind in Israel, but Elbaz reports that a number of other cities are looking into a similar scheme.

The chairman of the corporation is Mayor (and MK) David Magen. Almost all the members of the board of directors, Elbaz reports, are Kiryat Gat residents.

Elbaz, who is also the city council member responsible for the municipal engineer, serves as a director of numerous national firms, including the Government Company for the Development of Tourism and Amusement.

While he will not claim that the company is already a success, Elbaz says that it has put itself "on the road that leads there."

## Holland's new political voice

By HENRIETTE BOAS/Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE TURKISH and Moroccan communities in the Netherlands have become two of the most sought after constituencies in Dutch politics. Combined, they number 400,000 residents — out of a total population of 14 and a half million — and in the municipal elections held here on March 19, they won 20 seats on municipal councils throughout the country.

The emergence of the Turks and Moroccans onto the domestic political front was made possible two years ago, when the Dutch passed a law granting all aliens who have resided legally in the Netherlands for at least five years and who are at least 18 years old, the right to vote in municipal elections, as well as run for municipal office. This law applies to all aliens — including Israelis — but no foreign nationals have taken as active a role as the Turks and Moroccans.

The Dutch government deliberately cultivates its alien electorate through a variety of means. The Ministry of Education provides, at a cost of several million guilders, multi-lingual packets informing the legal aliens about the voting procedure. Also, there are regular television broadcasts in Turkish, Arabic and Spanish to help educate potential voters. While stressing the importance of voting, the government takes care to avoid influencing the outcome of the aliens' vote.

The size of the Turkish-Moroccan bloc makes it the focus of this political lobbying, by both the government and the candidates. Likewise, these two ethnic minorities hope to increase their say in Dutch public policy, especially on issues of discrimination.

For more than two decades, Turks and Moroccans have left their native lands to look for better work opportunities in Europe. Most who came to the Netherlands were unskilled labourers from Eastern Anatolia, in Turkey, and the Rif Mountains, in Morocco. Though many found the work they sought, the current unem-

ployment rate for Turkish and Moroccan heads of families stands at over 50 per cent, and illiteracy remains high.

SOME CLAIM that they are victims of discrimination in the work place, based on racist feelings against groups whose physical appearance, language and religion are different from the general population's.

But the Netherlands, known as a historically tolerant society which rallies behind the "underdog," has made substantive efforts to accommodate this alien work force. Once individuals gain the right to vote, Dutch citizenship is relatively easy to obtain; however, most Turks and Moroccans have, for a variety of reasons, rejected this option. The generous Dutch welfare system extends also to the alien population, granting unemployment benefits and children's allowances, an especially welcomed perk since the Turks and Moroccans tend to have larger families than the Dutch households.

The government helps out in the field of education as well. The Education Ministry offers financial aid to a limited number of Turkish and Moroccan students and provides teachers who pay special remedial attention to needy elementary and high school students.

Religious institutions, play a role in the Turkish and Moroccan "immigrant" experiences in the Netherlands, but they are not fully funded by the Dutch government. Due to the separation of church and state, the Sunday-afternoon Koran schools are funded solely by the participating families. Mosques, many of which serve as social centres, receive some government subsidies.

ASIDE FROM the government's attempts to incorporate the Turkish and Moroccan communities into Dutch society, the aliens, themselves, have taken the initiative, particularly in the political arena. Among the Turks and Moroccans who came just to earn money were

also some left-wing political activists who sought political refuge in the Netherlands.

Since their arrival, the Turks have organized the Hizb party, and the Moroccans have established Kman, the Committee of Moroccan Workers in the Netherlands. In addition, Muhammad Rabbae, the director of the government-financed Netherlands Centre for Aliens (NCB), is of Moroccan descent. As a figurehead for the protection of alien rights in the country, Rabbae appears frequently on Dutch television and radio.

This political organization began to pay off in the recent municipal elections as numerous Dutch politicians, including cabinet members, pandered to the Turkish and Moroccan voters.

Jan den Uyl, of the opposition Labour party, campaigned in mosques throughout the country. Den Uyl (known among these constituencies as "that bald old man" — his name is difficult for non-Dutch speakers to pronounce) is considered very popular, and a poll revealed that the vast majority of the Turks and the Moroccans voted for Labour.

If the Dutch government busily encouraged the eligible Moroccan residents to vote on March 19, King Hassan of Morocco intervened to stop their participation. Ten days before the balloting, the monarch made it known in an interview with a Dutch journalist and through the imam in the Netherlands that he opposed Moroccan nationals voting in the Dutch elections. Fearing reprisals, most Moroccans avoided the polling booths.

Despite this partial boycott, 25 Turks, Moroccans and other ethnic minorities won seats on the municipal councils.

Rabbae, den Uyl, and other prominent leaders are also pushing for constitutional amendments to allow aliens to vote and run for parliament. They argue that the status quo seriously discriminates against the Turks, Moroccans and other aliens.

## 'Garbage trade' sparks protest

By JOHN DORNBERG/Special to The Jerusalem Post

MUNICH. — Among Germany's medieval cities and towns, Luebeck ranks as one of the most picturesque.

Squeezed into an egg-shaped island on the Trave, just 16 km. from the river's estuary at the Baltic Sea, its historic old quarter is a dazzling kaleidoscope of Gothic churches, formidable gates and towers, narrow cobblestone streets and grand patrician houses built by the merchant princes who made Luebeck, then an independent city-state, northern Europe's leading commercial and shipping power in the 13th to 15th centuries.

A city of 240,000, it also boasts many famous native sons, including former West German chancellor Willy Brandt, the Nobel Prize-winning writer Thomas Mann, whose novel *Buddenbrooks* is set in Luebeck, and the 17th century composer Dietrich Buxtehude, so renowned for his organ playing that Johann Sebastian Bach once walked 320 km. to hear him play.

But Luebeck is also a symbol of Germany's division after World War II. Some 40 km. of its city limits constitute the West German border with East Germany. Despite the East German removal of land mines and self-triggering shrapnel guns during the past two years, it remains a grim, almost impenetrable frontier of electrified fences and guard towers, broken along its length of more than 1,280 km. by only nine highway crossing points.

ONE OF those crossings is in the sleepy Luebeck suburb of Schlutup. Because it leads only to bucolic plains of what used to be the Duchy of Mecklenburg, traffic until a few years ago was negligible. You could count the number of cars, buses or trucks that passed in a 24-hour period on two or three hands. Customs officials and border guards on both sides spent most of their working time playing cards or reading while waiting for the next vehicle to show up.

But now the road through Schlutup is like a big city main street

during rush hour. On any given day more than 200 huge semi-trailers roll eastward through the border point, only to return westward a few hours later. Most of them have West German licence plates, though tags from Austria, Italy and Holland are also part of the roaring, diesel-smoking crowd.

The burgeoning truck traffic is part of a new twist in East-West, communist-capitalist trade. The semis are carting Western garbage — plain old rubbish as well as highly toxic and hazardous industrial wastes — to a huge, 2,000-dunam depot near the East German village of Schoenberg, just five kilometres from the border. In exchange for the dumping privilege the East German government collects badly needed hard Western currency.

It is a huge and convenient business for both sides. The West last year got rid of some 800,000 tons of wastes, covering the entire spectrum of toxins including dioxin, and the East collected a fee that, though undisclosed, is estimated in the double-digit million dollar bracket.

Now this trade, which has been burgeoning annually since East Germany opened the Schoenberg dump in 1980, has triggered an escalating political controversy.

Environmentalists on both sides, though primarily in West Germany and in the Luebeck area, are demanding a halt to this "garbage tourism" and "export of toxins."

THE SCHOENBERG depot, they charge, is "Europe's biggest environmental time bomb." The toxins and wastes being dumped there, they maintain, threaten the lives and health of both West and East Germans. Luebeck's drinking water is endangered by ground seepage of the chemicals, they allege, and so is that of nearby East German villages and towns such as Grevesmühlen, Gadebusch and Schwerin.

In early February members of the West German Greens party staged a sit-in demonstration right on the demarcation line between East and West Germany.

THE GREENS then called a special question session in the Bundestag and demanded an immediate halt to the wastes traffic. The Schoenberg dump, they alleged, operates below even minimum standards of safety.

They accused even one of their own party members, Joscha Fischer, minister of environmental protection in the state of Hesse, of condoning the hazardous trade.

The municipal government of Luebeck has initiated legal action against the state government of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Greens in Bonn, meanwhile, are preparing criminal charges against Friedrich Zimmermann, the West German minister of interior, as well as a number of state ministers of interior and environment, Fischer excepted.

What worries environmentalists is not only that Schoenberg may be unsafe, and that East German authorities appear to be lax about what they allow to be deposited there, but that some of the wastes are being carted halfway across Europe in open trucks. About 10 per cent of the deposits come from Italy, Austria and the Netherlands.

Last year, it is alleged, hundreds of tons of highly poisonous mercuric chloride were trucked from Milan to the Schoenberg dump, a distance of nearly 16,000 km. along heavily travelled freeways through northern Italy, Switzerland, Austria and West Germany, with almost no safeguards.

THE East Germans are accused of accepting virtually anything and everything that arrives at the dump and of conducting such cursory checks on the trucks that even the most hazardous wastes could easily be hidden on a vehicle.

Although the East German operators at Schoenberg maintain that they did extensive test drilling at the site, to determine that the subsoil is safe, West German environmentalists argue that the drilling was done around the dump before it went into operation, not directly underneath it, where the danger of seepage into ground water supplies is greatest.

How and whether the controversy will be resolved, remains to be seen.

## Candidate mixes populism, occultism

By GILLES TREQUESSER/Bogota

AN ODD blend of willness and charisma supported by mysticism and religious paraphernalia, have converted a self-appointed prophet into Colombia's most unexpected candidate for presidential elections next month.

Critics of Regina Betancourt de Liska, who calls herself *Regina Once* (Regina Eleven), are scathing about her. But the small, bouncy woman of 49 has won the hearts and minds of thousands of Colombians, mostly from the urban working class, with as canny mixture of populism and occultism.

Regina claims to be not only a prophet, but a seer, a faith healer and the country's most honest politician.

She burst onto the political scene in 1980 by getting elected to two city councils, in Bogota and Medellin.

Three years earlier, she had grabbed the headlines and outraged the Roman Catholic hierarchy by celebrating a mass at the Bogota Cathed-

ral for her 40th birthday and addressing her supporters from the pulpit.

Today, she is confidently running for president, and her message is simple: health, money and love, and an end to what she denounces as rampant political corruption and patronage.

Sitting on a throne-like chair in her office she said everything was illegal in this country, nobody respected the constitution and the traditional political parties were not interested in helping the people.

THE TWO main parties, Liberal and Conservative, have dominated Colombia since independence from Spain in 1819.

Recent polls confirmed the stability of the rigid two-party system with Liberal Party leader Virgilio Barco, 64, emerging as strong favourite for the presidential elections on May 25.

Regina alleged she was robbed of some 200,000 votes in the polls and

accused the two parties of massive fraud and vote-rigging.

Her "temple" amid factories and warehouses in Bogota's western industrial district, contains an auditorium, a dental clinic and drugstore, a cafeteria — all services available at low cost — a printing press and a travel agency.

Regina said in an interview that when she was four she made mental contact with Angelo Roncalli, who was to become Pope John XXIII. She said the figure "eleven" was given to her by Roncalli because he was himself 10th in the line of prophets.

She said her powers included the capacity to move clouds and stressed that she correctly predicted last November's devastating eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano in central Colombia that left an estimated 23,000 people dead.

She sent a telegram to President Belisario Betancur on September 23 warning of an imminent disaster. It was published in some provincial papers. The eruption occurred on November 13.

To Kiryat Gat  
Mayor David Magen MK  
Members of the Municipal Council  
residents  
and all our employees

Very Best Wishes

on the  
30th anniversary  
of the establishment  
of Kiryat Gat

May you continue  
to develop and prosper  
May you continue  
in your absorption  
of new immigrants  
May you continue  
in your achievements  
in expansion and productivity  
May you continue  
in your integration  
of the exiles

Israel Pollak  
on behalf of the Management and Workers of  
Polgat Industries

Egged and Kiryat Gat

By Rafi Gaon  
Special to The Jerusalem Post

KIRYAT GAT. — Egged, which has been involved in the history of Kiryat Gat almost since the day the town was founded, is looking forward to the next 30 years of public transportation service in the city and the Lachish region it serves. And it hopes to continue developing more and better services for residents, says Gideon Talmor.

Talmor, now the local Egged spokesman, is one of the bus cooperative's veterans who remember well the early days when there was only one entrance road to Kiryat Gat. Then, buses on the Tel Aviv-Beersheba route had to use a narrow dirt road to get into the town. The bus drivers would signal "good luck" to each other with a honk of the horn, as they passed on the narrow, bumpy surface.

Talmor recalls how things changed when the new, southern road into Kiryat Gat was finally opened. The road, and the new bus station in the town, facilitated the development of Kiryat Gat as a regional transportation centre. Bus lines from Kiryat Gat now run to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Beersheba and Ashdod, as well as serving the moshavim and settlements in the area.

But even though Kiryat Gat has been a regional centre for more than a decade, there have been problems for local residents. Until ten months ago, the Tel Aviv-Beersheba express line did not stop in Kiryat Gat, and access to the urban centres was possible only by riding a local commuter line, which made many stops along the way. Last year, this problem was solved with the introduction of a new Tel Aviv-Beersheba express — Route 369 — which stops in Kiryat Gat.

But the new line has not made all residents happy, reports Talmor. "Now there are passengers who complain that Route 369 makes only one stop in Kiryat Gat, while in Beersheba it makes several stops. But in Beersheba the bus stops only to let passengers off; if we had pick up and alighting service in Kiryat Gat, we would transform 369 into a local commuter line," he says.

According to Talmor, the bus cooperative intends to continue developing its services in the area, in line with the growth of Kiryat Gat. "In the next 30 years," he says, "the cooperation between the town and the bus company is certain to continue, as in the past."

(Advertisement)

Kiryat Gat  
Economic Corporation Ltd.

To the  
Town of Kiryat Gat  
On the occasion of your  
30th Anniversary

May you grow, develop  
and prosper economically

Our Best Wishes to  
Mayor David Magen MK,  
Members of the Municipal Council  
and the town's residents.

Shimon Elbaz  
General Manager,  
Kiryat Gat Economic Corporation

The Ashkelon Municipality

Congratulates the residents of Kiryat Gat  
and Mayor David Magen MK  
on the 30th anniversary  
of the founding of Kiryat Gat,  
capital of the Lachish Region.

GIVE SOLDIERS GIFTS

The Kiryat Gat Labour Council  
all its institutions and enterprises

extend best wishes to  
the people of Kiryat Gat and  
the members of the Municipal Council  
for continued prosperous development  
on this gala 30th anniversary  
of our city.

Moshe Almozino  
Secretary, Labour Council







The present crisis may end up as just another storm in a teacup, or it may lead to early elections. But what is certain is that the country's real problems will remain, and will face any government. Some of them will be so urgent that even a caretaker government will have to tackle them. The danger is that even the last shred of economic rationality will be abandoned in the fray.

It all goes back to the seven-hour cabinet debate, the Sunday before last, over the rescue package not only of Kupat Holim, Solel Boneh and the cotton farmers, but a whole string of others, whom Mr. Moda'i prefers not to remember, and who were bailed out for "political balance" - even against their will. In that debate, which Mr. Moda'i depicted last weekend as having been concerned with bailing out only Histadrut-affiliated enterprises (forgetting Frutarom, Elscint, Haim Shiff, private contractors, the private sick-funds, the secret rescue funds which Industry Ministry Sharon disburses at his discretion, the allocations to the settlements and to the religious institutions).

EVER SINCE it became clear that the government had no choice but to rescue, in addition to Elscint, Kupat Holim, Solel Boneh and other enterprises threatened by financial collapse, the sage admonition has made the rounds that such rescues must be "selective," implying that each case is *not* generic and must be judged on its merits.

That, of course, is eminently right, but the criteria for judging between bailouts that are unavoidable and shakeouts that should not be pre-

## Politics of economic bail-outs

Whether a faltering firm or organization should be rescued is decided by the push and pull of party-political interests. Purely economic considerations are secondary, writes Meir Merhav, in the first of a series.

vented have been left vague, and not by accident. Whatever the specifics of such criteria, it might have been expected that their order of priority would be: economic, first; social second, and political - third. But that was not to be.

The rescue package on which the government decided on the Sunday before the latest storm proved that the real order of priorities is exactly the reverse. The rescue of Kupat Holim was balanced by handouts to the private sick funds who, by their own admission, do not need them; that of Solel Boneh, by setting aside money for other construction firms which, according to the latest reports, are not eager to line up at the teller's counter lest they scare off customers by admitting that they have financial difficulties.

WITH POLITICS topping the order of priorities, there can be no clear-cut, pre-defined criteria. Whom to rescue and how becomes decided by the push and pull of party-political interests, and only secondarily by the magnitude of the unemployment problems involved. When the rescue of Kupat Holim and Solel Boneh is conditional on the firing of some 4,500 workers, the fate of the 650 remaining workers of the Israel Shipyard pales into insignificance for all except themselves. The eco-

nomics of rescue, in any case, take a poor third place.

Yet there is at least one economic and, up to a point, also social criterion by which to distinguish bailouts unavoidable and justified bailouts and regrettable but economically desirable shakeouts. It is whether the enterprise under discussion has a substitute, either as it stands or in a shrunken state.

By these criteria, there is - barring a revolution - no substitute for Kupat Holim. Solel Boneh can, in part, be replaced by other contractors, but as the only construction company able to carry out large-scale or security-sensitive works, it has no substitute, if reduced to a size that represents this essential core. TRUE, in all cases there is inefficiency, mismanagement, lack of foresight and illusions of grandeur. Dr. Abraham Sohami, Elscint's president, was not content to have the firm be a clever and fast missile boat; he wanted it to be an aircraft carrier, not a whole fleet. Kupat Holim balked at charging fees for medical services, at raising Histadrut dues for fear of losing members (even if they voted Likud), and rested secure in the belief that no matter by how much it overran its budget, the government would eventually come to its rescue.

The list of sins could be extended. However, by the criterion of non-substitutability, the appointment of guilt is irrelevant for the immediate decision whether or not to pull enterprises back from the brink of bankruptcy. Those who have no substitute, or whose collapse would create intolerable unemployment problems, have to be saved.

The reversal of the order of priorities for deciding when to bail out and when to let fall has also had an almost grotesque result: The decision for bailouts being dictated primarily by party politics, with genuine economic considerations relegated to a footnote, the Treasury marches in with "conditions" for the rescue. Kupat Holim must fire 1,700 workers, Solel Boneh more than 3,000. Both must sell off property - service flats rented out to medical staff, land and so forth.

MANY OF these demands are eminently reasonable in themselves. But consider who is calling the kettle black: Has the government - more specially, the Treasury - put its own house in order? Has it merged the VAT administration with that of the income tax administration, or both with the NII? Has it sold off any government companies? Has it, as distinct from Solel

Boneh's lack of foresight, realized in time that the Haifa shipyard may have no future, and put a stop to the losses that in the past three or four years turned an accumulated profit of \$25 million into a loss of some \$40 million? Where were its appointed directors when El Al and Zim accumulated debts of \$500 million each?

But does the government have an answer to the unemployment problem that goes by the euphemistic name of a non-existent "structural change"? Does it have an alternative for enterprises that have no substitute? "Change" means substitution of one thing for another - but does creation come automatically out of liquidation, growth out of stagnation, revival out of bankruptcy?

Perhaps it can - with long delay, much human suffering and dubious all-around gain - in a big economy, where nearly every individual undertaking has a substitute. There, it can be argued that the shakeouts of periodic recession may in the long run raise the economy to new heights of efficiency. But even in the biggest of free market economies there are enterprises which have no substitute, or are so big that the unemployment caused by their collapse would be intolerable.

There is no sign that the policymakers address themselves to such fundamental questions of economic strategy. They are too eager to amputate, without even having crutches to offer. Even when they don't play politics, they apply the gardener's art to the profession of surgery.

## WORLD NEWS

### Bofors wins \$1.14b. Indian army order

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). - The Swedish arms firm Bofors said yesterday it had won a \$1.14 billion contract to deliver field guns to the Indian army - one of the largest single orders Swedish industry has ever secured.

Bofors last year ran into a wave of unfavourable publicity after poison gas leaked from one of its explosives plants and police investigated alleged arms exports to warring countries in violation of Swedish law.

Several hundred of the company's 5,000-strong work force were put on a three-day week early this year as orders from the Swedish army dried up and no big export contracts were signed.

"It's a terrific success, which proves our technology is of world renown," Bofors president Martin Ardbo told a news conference, adding that widespread layoffs would have been necessary if the company had not won the order.

### Sinclair sells his name as empire collapses

LONDON (Reuters). - British inventor Sir Clive Sinclair, who made his fortune as a pioneer of cheap home computers, has been forced to sell his company and his name for a mere £5m. (\$7.3 million). Sinclair, whose computer company Sinclair Research was valued in 1983 at

£136m. (\$198m.), this week sold out to arch rival Amstrad Consumer Electronics to stave off a debt estimated at £20m. (\$29m.). It was a sad blow for the self-proclaimed guru of British high-technology, who was knighted for his services to industry.

### Finland suffers huge losses on Soviet oil

HELSINKI (Reuters). - A decision to build up stocks of Soviet crude last winter has so far cost the Finnish state oil company Neste two billion markka (\$380m), due to falling oil

prices, the company's head said yesterday. The company had paid between \$26.50 and \$28 a barrel to build up stocks of five million tons last winter.

### Trend-setting U.S. and UK banks cut prime rate

ST. LOUIS (Reuters). - Southwest Bank of St. Louis, often a trend-setter on interest rate changes, yesterday cut its prime lending rate to 8.75 per cent, from 9 per cent. The last time the Southwest Bank's prime was at the 8.75 per cent was in the spring of 1978.

percentage point in a move made possible by the strength of the pound sterling and reflecting a downward trend in borrowing costs in Europe. National Westminster Bank took the lead by reducing its benchmark base lending rate from 11.5 per cent to 11 per cent. The move was quickly matched by Barclays, Britain's biggest commercial bank.

### China to drop special currency for foreigners

PEKING (AP). - China plans to abolish its special currency for foreigners and make the domestic renminbi the sole currency in circulation, Vice Premier Yao Yilin announced yesterday.

The foreign-exchange certificate was introduced in 1980 to curb the black market in internationally convertible currencies. The certificates are used by tourists, resident foreigners and overseas investors, and issued in denominations equivalent to the domestic renminbi (People's Money).

### West German share prices rocket to new highs

FRANKFURT (Reuters). - West German shares soared to all-time highs for the second consecutive session yesterday, as foreign buyers snapped up prestigious blue-chip stocks, ending nearly three months

of trendless business. Trading on the Frankfurt floor, the biggest of Germany's eight exchanges, was hectic with demand particularly heavy for financial stocks and carmakers, such as Daimler.

### Japanese red-faced over record trade surplus

TOKYO (Reuters). - Japan reported an embarrassing record \$52.58 billion 1985/86 trade surplus yesterday, only one day after it announced measures to stimulate an economy it said was suffering from the high yen. Exports for the financial year ended on March 31 rose 7.7 per cent to \$182.63b., while imports fell 3.3 per

cent, to \$130.50 billion, finance ministry figures showed. But officials and private economists said that while the record surplus could turn Japanese politicians' faces red at the upcoming Tokyo summit in May, underlying figures show the economy is indeed facing an export slump in the coming year.

### Two sides dig in for long strike in Norway

OSLO (Reuters). - Norway's worst industrial dispute for 55 years yesterday entered its second day, with feuding trade unions and employers showing no signs of giving ground. More than 100,000 private sector employees, including 53,000 metal workers, were locked out by employers Tuesday, when talks on changing working conditions broke

down. A parallel dispute which has brought all Norway's oil and gas production to a halt was just as deadlocked, pushing world oil prices up sharply. Spot market crude prices touched \$14.50 per barrel on Tuesday before levelling off and were almost \$5 higher than last week's lows under \$10.

### Japan and Hongkong at Swiss watch fair

BASEL (AFP). - Japanese and Hong Kong watch firms will officially attend the Basel watch fair for the first time next week, having so far only held promotions close to the fair. Swiss watch exports in January and February were up 8.4 per cent, to about \$300 million, and that last year's total exports were up 12.2 per cent, to \$2.2 billion. The big increase was attributed to "spectacular" sales of plastic watches of the Swatch type.

**\$3.3b. sale of Jumbo jets**  
SEATTLE (AP). - Singapore airlines ordered 14 Jumbo jets and took options on six more this week in a \$3.3 billion deal that Boeing Co. officials called "the largest in commercial aviation history." The deal includes the 14 jets and the six options, plus spare parts and training provisions. Delivery is set to run from early 1989, about a year after rollout of the first 747-400, through 1993. The deal is the largest dollar-value order in commercial aviation history, eclipsing a \$3.1b. United Airlines order for 747 and 737 jetliners last November.

## Tadiran bends with economic stormy weather

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. - Tadiran (military and civilian high-technology products) severely trimmed its sales in 1985 to ride out the "recession storm" in the current year. "At present, we do not expect any considerable future growth, although we hope to see better economic weather next year," Yigael Ne'eman, general manager of the company, said yesterday.

He added that Tadiran "would continue to be profitable this year, as it has in past years. Otherwise, we will lose our image abroad and find it hard to raise loans from the international banking community."

In 1985 Tadiran made a net after-tax profit of \$28.3 million, which was five per cent of revenues. However, this was a sharp fall from net after-tax profits of \$46.2m. (8.3 per cent of revenues), achieved in 1984. Net after-tax profits were \$34.7m. in 1983 (7.4 per cent of revenues). Total sales stood at \$571.5m. in

1985 (of which \$250.6m. was in exports), although total sales are three per cent higher than in 1984, they were a far cry for the 1985 "target" of total sales of \$620m. (of which \$306m. should have been in exports).

The \$600m. target for the current year is much more modest, an increase of five per cent over 1985. (Orders on hand at present total \$560m.) No figure is given for exports, but Ne'eman said that Tadiran was working hard trying to make its share of the Japanese market half as large as the American. In the latter market, Tadiran has shown rapid growth. The U.S. imported goods valued at \$20m. in 1982, \$30m. in 1983, \$62m. in 1984, and \$105m. in 1985.

"This year's target for the U.S. is a low \$150m. and a high \$170m." Before outlining the sail-trimming steps that Tadiran had taken in 1985 to meet the "recession storm," Ne'eman diverted briefly to castigate the

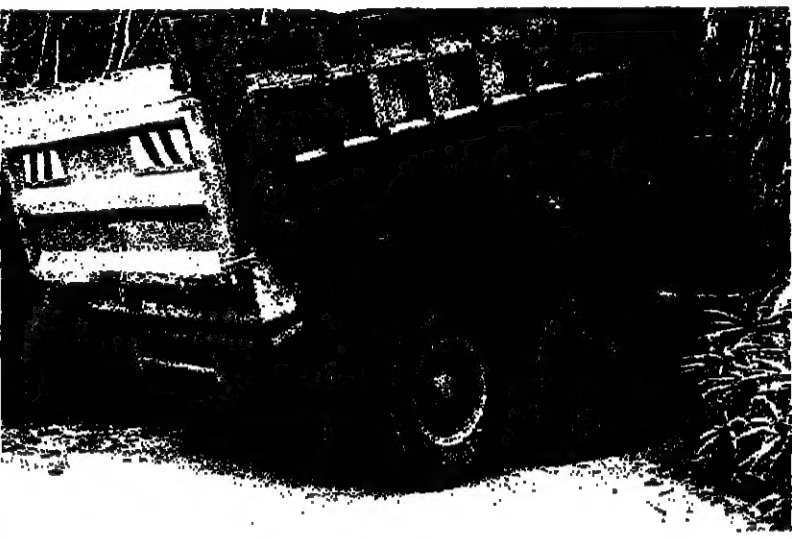
press for publishing reports of "huge salaries, of \$7,000 a month, \$10,000 a month and even \$12,000 a month" for the company's senior officials.

"I'm willing to accept any of these sums - if someone would give them to me," he said, adding that the average gross salary of the one hundred senior officials was \$4,000 a month. He did not break these figures down to show how much the highest paid or the lowest paid official earned.

The "recession storm" was created by the following factors: a very sharp cut-back in orders from the Defence Ministry; a 9 per cent drop in export incentives; a freeze in R&D funds; a freeze of prices and of the dollar conversion rate, while wages and taxes rose; a drop in development loans, and limits on raising money abroad.

The "sail trimming" consisting of cutting investments by 50 per cent in 1985 so they consisted only of \$55m; reducing the staff from 12,400 last year to 11,500 today with at least another 100 to be discharged; no wage hikes for the workers, a "15 to 20 per cent voluntary pay cut for management"; reducing the number of managers by 15 per cent; and reducing the number of company calls, etc.

"But if there was one thing we didn't cut it was our marketing budget; and we cut our R&D development budget by only \$7m., to \$60m."



The height of this "smart" rear bumper for trucks can be adjusted to suit road conditions. Designed by architect Dan Shal-Bar, the device meets new traffic regulations that went into effect in January, requiring trucks to install rear bumpers.

## No more NII fee support for the poor

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury has stopped the practice of reimbursing low wage earners for their National Insurance Institute fees. A spokesman said yesterday there was no longer any need for such an arrangement, since the wage level has risen again to that existing before the launching of the economic plan.

cent NII fees was agreed upon last July in an effort to ease the financial burden on lower income groups. Now, however, the Treasury says that this practice cannot be continued, since there is no longer a reason for it. The ministry added that needy workers may apply to the NII for an income supplement. According to the ministry, the NII is in a position to make means tests in such cases.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Only 4 per cent of the country's households are headed by only one parent, 90 per cent of whom are women. In the U.S. by comparison, one out of every four families is headed by a single parent.

(Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies)

**PIB**

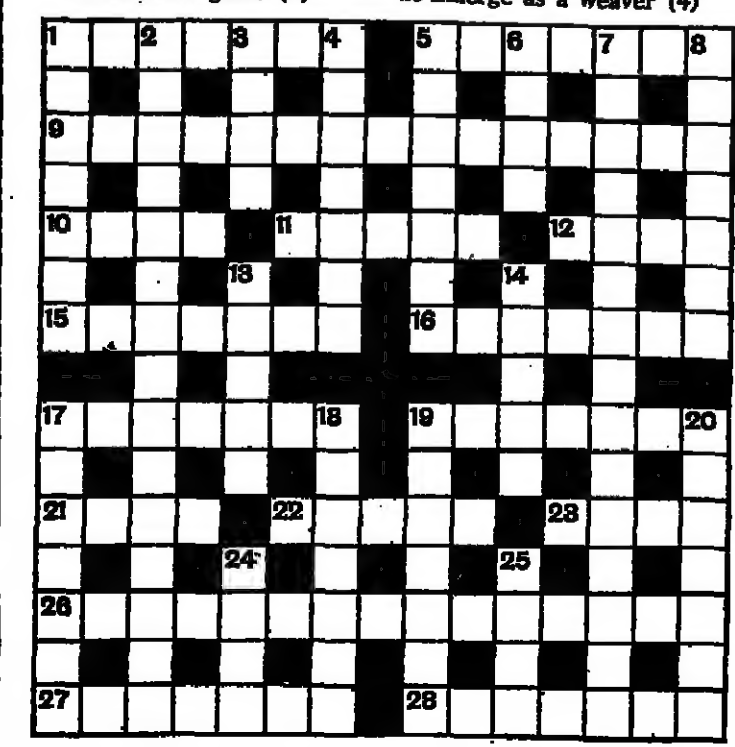
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## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- | ACROSS  | DOWN   |
|---|--|
| 1 & 5 Durable reward for a model shoemaker? (7,7)         | 1 Clearly not getting down to work (5,2)                             |
| 9 1 tax seven in test for not troubling to listen (15)    | 3 One should be unmoved obeying this order (4,5,3,3)                 |
| 10 Note to possess such apparel (4)                       | 3 First person to back a very small amount (4)                       |
| 11 American soldier acquired a joint (5)                  | 4 Kindly individual in a non-Hebraic race (7)                        |
| 12 Be about twelve months making a shed (4)               | 5 Wooling plaintiffs coming to court, maybe (7)                      |
| 15 Clear-cut about English prices being adjusted (7)      | 6 Cook some garlic he flaked (4)                                     |
| 16 Second to take a drink (7)                             | 7 Occasionally switched and they never won. (Or did they?) (5,3,3,4) |
| 17 Common cold container (7)                              | 8 Doubtful character (7)   |
| 19 Turn to baste a fat bird (7)                           | 13 & 14 Lord Beaconsfield's bewitching period? (5,5)                 |
| 21 Laconic reassurance from one in a frenzy (4)           | 17 Seems she belongs to the country (7)                              |
| 22 Penitence relatives in a way (5)                       | 18 Profits croupiers gather from the roulette table? (4-5)           |
| 23 Tool acceptable for TV commercials, one hears (4)      | 19 Somehow I cram in a transport tight for space (7)                 |
| 26 Suitable redress in the rag trade? (8,2,7)             | 20 A speed-up noted in the Pacific, say (4,3)                        |
| 27 Berber female apparently a law enforcement officer (7) | 24 Cross fruit sounding unpleasant (4)                               |
| 28 Republic with a craze for the fifteen-side game (7)    | 26 Emerge as a weaver (4)  |



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Mazor: 11 Emek Refaim, 632780. Balsem, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Der Aida, Herod's Gate, 222052. Tel Aviv: Benay, 174 Dazengoff, 222368. Bevil, Shikun Bayit, 440552. Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetsky, 51123. Haifa: Hanasol, Sderot Hanasol, 333312.

### FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service). Ashdod 41333. Ashkelon 23333. Bat Yam 5811111. Beersheva 74767. Carmiel 888555. Dan Region 781111. Eliat 7233. Hadera 22333. Haifa 512233. Hatzor 36333. Holon 803133. Jerusalem 623133. Kiryat Shmona 44334. Nahariya 23333. Netanya 23333. Petah Tikva 923111. Rehovot 461333. Rishon LeZion 942333. Safed 30333. Tel Aviv 240111. Tiberias 90111.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.R.T.). Tel Aviv: Riksh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado.

### POLICE

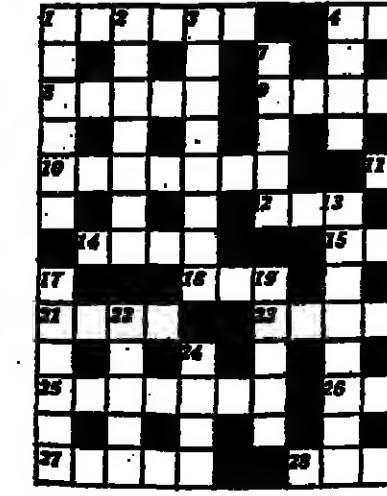
Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

### FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712494 (multi-line). Arrivals Only. (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).

### QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Habit. 4 Wed. 8 Combine. 9 Describe. 10 Portrays.



### Yesterday's Solutions

**ACROSS:** 1 Kind of duck. 2 Gratuity. 3 Greek god. 4 Scarce. 5 Part of the foot. 6 Holly. 7 Get back. 8 Using few words. 9 Beginning. 10 Principally. 11 African fly.

**DOWN:** 1 Farce. 2 Very small weight. 3 Cloudy. 4 Be gloomy. 5 Kingdom. 6 American (coll.). 7 Animal. 8 Rice soup (anag.). 9 Call again. 10 Tree. 11 Build. 12 Squirm. 13 Surpass. 14 Responsibility.

## Passover

Passover celebrates the most momentous event in Jewish history, the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. This book brings together more than thirty of the finest paintings and illustrations of the events described in the Book of Exodus, including many from Hebrew illuminated manuscripts, accompanied by relevant passages from the Torah. Published by Steinmetzky, softcover, 62 pages with superb full-colour reproductions throughout.

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**QUICK SOLUTION**  
ACROSS: 1 Kept in. 2 Stable. 13 Lissome. 14 Lanky. 15 Nile. 16 Kodex. 17 Toxic. 18 Mayo. 22 Lover. 23 Unsettled. 24 Midday. 25 Rince. DOWN: 1 Skyline. 2 Epistle. 3 Blom. 4 Storm. 5 Shony. 6 Karyl. 7 Beautiful. 8 Journal. 9 Fascist. 10 Contrast. 11 Flame. 26 Evade. 21 Astr.



## MARKET PLACE

AARON SITTNER

## Insurers adjust to terrorism

While the poor insurance industry, while life insurers must make a profit by outwitting actuarial tables and maintaining a respectable investment portfolio, the fire-and-casualty underwriters must cope with more spontaneous perils.

How to maintain profitability in the general insurance business was on the minds of the more than 200 agents and brokers from all over the world who gathered in Jerusalem this week for the annual assembly of the *Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances*.

A main theme of this year's assembly was terrorism. As if to underscore this, when the delegates returned to their hotel rooms Tuesday evening and switched on their radios or TVs, they learned that an Egged number 25 bus that had started its run to Nave Ya'akov from the garage next to their assembly hotel, had been firebombed at the Anatot bus stop. Ten passengers were wounded and the bus was virtually destroyed.

Who's going to cover the damage? Questions about the cost of medical treatment for the victims and replacing the bus may be relatively simple to answer, in terms of insurance coverage.

But, what about that video-cassette camera in a passenger's shoulder bag that was demolished by the flames? Or, the diamond ring one passenger may have discovered missing from her finger after being released from hospital?

"Terrorism is an infant among insurance perils," Arthur Saunders, assistant manager of the Association of British Insurers' international department, told the delegates. "Back in the 1918 to 1939 period, the only terrorist acts we would hear about were the occasional attacks on post offices by IRA activists," he said. Then, in 1939 Europe was struck by turmoil and policy holders began to demand protection against bomb blasts. The slow-moving insurance industry, bowing to pressure from government regulatory agencies, began to offer a "riot and civil commotion" endorsement to their standard fire insurance policies.

Saunders continued: "The real turning point came in July 1946, and by ironic coincidence right in this beautiful city. One day that month about 500 pounds of TNT exploded in the King David Hotel here, killing about 90 persons and wounding hundreds."

"Here was a deliberately caused event which many underwriters held was an insurable peril. It took 12 years for wording to be produced which would define what insurance coverage could be expected to do."

"Finally, in 1958, British insurers came up with terrorism coverage in their four widely used policy endorsements: 'Riot and Fire', 'Explosions', 'Riots and Strikes' and 'Malignant Damage'."

Nevertheless these endorsements contained an important exclusion: if the perpetrators were working towards the overthrow of the government.

"But in the past 10 years the situation has begun to change, as terrorists cross borders freely to make their point. IRA elements may choose to place a bomb in the Marks & Spencer store in Paris."

"Finally, last year leading insurance companies, along with Lloyds, made a review of the terrorist exclusion clause, and it was rewritten under the aegis of British government legal draftsmen."

"Terrorism is now defined as the use of violence for political ends and any use of violence aimed at putting any section of the public in fear."

This definition — which the insurers believe will stand up in court — "will still help us repudiate some claims," Saunders said.

Nevertheless, terrorist arson is covered by standard fire insurance policies issued in the UK though there is an attempt by the industry to get out of this responsibility. In Australia, insurance company pressure succeeded, and terrorist arson is not covered.

As for British insurers, Saunders explained that so far terrorism has not been as catastrophic as the insurance companies originally feared. The main targets are hotels, airports, cultural centres, newspaper offices and electric power stations. Therefore, insurers can select their risks and use such traditional tools as risk improvement and hazard assessment while setting a premium that truly reflects the risk.

In other words, while terrorism upsets everyday life in a target country, that is no reason for insurance companies to lose money insuring against that risk.

## Explaining the rising trade deficit

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AVI TEMKIN

The trade deficit has lately been rising again. It increased to \$472 million in the first quarter of the month, 7.5 per cent more than in the previous quarter. Reacting to these figures the Treasury released a statement saying it was caused by a rise in imports, a development stemming from the increase in the public's purchasing power.

This seems to indicate that the ministry thinks the problem is that the public is again spending large amounts on consumer durables. At the same time the Treasury's reaction does not show the same kind of alarm signs that were evident in 1983, or at the beginning of 1985. Maybe this is because it knows its arguments are not well founded.

During the first quarter of 1986 imports of raw materials and spare parts for industry rose by 15 per cent, compared to the same period last year. This reflected several factors. One is that these types of imports had fallen to some \$8 billion in 1985. This is close to the level that existed six years ago. Since then the economy's output has increased by 12 to 15 per cent, which means that the low level of imports needed for in-

dustrial at the end of last year could not have been sustained.

One of the reasons for this was that the level of stocks had been cut to unreal levels. During 1984 and 1985, as interest rates sky-rocketed, firms were forced to deplete their inventories and stocks, and to delay investment projects. Now, after the central bank has been forced to cut down interest rates, these firms are replenishing their stocks and reassessing the profitability of investment projects.

Thus it emerges from the figures that the monthly average of imports of production inputs, excluding fuel and diamonds, was \$323m. during the first three months of 1986. This is a high level without precedent. It is higher than the monthly average for any one of the past six years. The same can be said of imports of investment goods, whose monthly average was \$121m. in the first three months of 1986. This is higher than the monthly average for any one of the

years since 1980, except for 1983. To this must be added the imports of diamonds, which have been rising rapidly, as the industry recovers from the crisis of 1982 and 1983. The figures indicate that in the first three months of this year net imports of diamonds increased by 51 per cent. In fact, this increase totalled \$120m., more than a third of the overall rise in imports.

On the export side the main question is what is happening to the sales of industrial goods. The figures released this week by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that during the same period last year there was a 12.3 per cent increase in exports.

It should be mentioned that exports of metal, machinery and electronic goods rose by only 2 per cent in the three-month period, totalling \$440m., a sign that there has been a considerable slowdown in the export of military goods. These exports, however, are characterized by their volatility.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

## MARKET STATISTICS

## Indices:

General Share Index	NIS	1,719.100
Non-Bank Index	NIS	1,719.100
Arrangement	NIS	5,849,800
Insurance	NIS	4,552,800
Commerce, Services	NIS	2,229,800
Real Estate	NIS	2,229,800
Industrial	NIS	6,577,700
Textiles	NIS	—
Metals	NIS	—
Electronics	NIS	—
Chemicals	NIS	—
Industrial Invest.	NIS	—
Investment Cos.	NIS	—
General Bond Index	NIS	—
Index-linked Bonds	NIS	103.54 -0.09%
Fully-linked	NIS	103.53 -0.01%
Partially-linked	NIS	105.44 -0.30%
Dollar-linked Bonds	NIS	100.70 -0.38%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	NIS	102.57 -0.07%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	NIS	102.92 -0.04%
Long-term 5+ yrs	NIS	103.61 -0.24%

## Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS	7,688,900
Arrangement	NIS	1,719,100
Non-bank	NIS	5,849,800
Bonds - total	NIS	4,552,800
Index-linked	NIS	2,229,800
Dollar-linked	NIS	2,229,800
Treasury Bills	NIS	6,577,700

## Share Movements:

Advances	84 (53)
Of which 5%+	16 (3)
"buyers only"	—
Declines	105 (198)
Of which 5% -	47 (36)
"sellers only"	8 (13)
Unchanged	120 (104)
Trading Halt	49 (43)

## Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Falls to 1%
5% fully-linked	Falls to 1%

4.25% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 1%
80% linked	Mixed to 0.5%
50% linked	Slight rises
Double-linked	Slight moves
Dollar-linked	—
Admon	Mixed to 0.5%
Rimon	Falls to 2%
Gilboa	Falls to 1.5%
For. Curr. denominated	Mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills (monthly yield)	1.37% to 1.58%

## Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	11.83%
Union 0.1	11.37%
Discount A	11.41%
Mizrahi r.	11.47%
Hapoalim r.	11.62%
General A	10.95%
Lumi stock	11.43%
Fin. Trade 1	10.14%

## SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

## Name Price Volume % 100NIS change

Commercial Banks			
Maritime 1	1225	6885	—
General non-arr.	30000	86	—
First Int'l	3162	3264	—
FBI	3295	7615	-2.2

## Commercial Banks

(not part of "arrangement")			
IDB	80700	430	-1.2
Union 0.1	80700	133	-0.1
Discount	104000	94	-0.8
Mizrahi	33490	420	-0.7
Hapoalim r.	55100	833	-0.3
General r.	142000	27	+0.7
Lumi 0.1	35170	1040	+0.5
Fin. Trade	46850	—	—

## Mortgage Banks

Lumi Mort. r.	3610	403	+0.3
Dev. Mort.	970	1980	-1.0
Mishkan r.	1995	356	+0.4
Tefhot r.	11150	43	-1.3
Morav r.	3190	1353	+1.3

## Financial Institutions

Agrio C.	36500	—	—
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading	—	—
Cit Leasing 0.1	7954	72	-5.0

## Insurance

Avrat 0.1 r.	3873	229	-10.0
Hessneh r.	459	32324	—
Phoenix 0.1	1287	b.a.1	+5.1
Haninmar	6200	33	—
Moravia	6500	25	+1.4
Sahar r.	3700	289	-10.5
Zion Hold. 1	16225	5	+10.0

## Trade &amp; Services

Mair Ezra	4120	85	-4.6
Supersol 2	4080	374	-0.5
Delek r.	4630	3035	—
Lightage	8800	7	—
Old Storage	not trading	—	—
Den Hotels	3780	134	-10.0
Yarden Hotel	2853	270	—
Hilton 1	12525	—	—
Team 1	1640	552	-5.7

## Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Azoria	4390	2223	—
Elion	399	4574	—
Africa Int. 0.1	35440	90	—
Denkem	3400	323	-5.6
Prop. & Bldg.	2510	2251	-0.3
Bayview 0.1	3951	118	-3.9
ILDC r.	41450	76	-0.2
Rasico r.	4689	152	—
Mehadrin	5510	179	-0.7
Hadarim	1080	3602	-2.2

## Industrials

Dubek b.	3180	1131	+0.6
Pr-Za 1	2308	1198	-5.0
Sunfrost	5850	347	-10.0
Elita	12835	147	-5.9
Adgar	680	1516	+4.6
Argeman r.	9530	497	-0.7
Delta G 1	4350	191	—
Maquette 1	21080	—	-5.0
Elap 1	8900	71	—
Polgat 0.1	8300	508	-1.2
Schoellerna	13790	79	-2.1
Rogosen	2790	393	-1.4
Urden 0.1 r.	9400	125	-1.2
Le. Cen Co. 1	958	4640	—
Zion Cable	2071	241	—
Poker Steel	5145	387	+1.1
Elbit 3 r.	38800	24	—

Elron	375000	9	-1.8
Art	29800	317	-0.3
Cit Electronics	2635	3011	—
Spectron 1	1735	558	—
T.A.T. 1	3000	431	-0.1
Admestain 1	1490	678	-2.0
Agan 5	17750	61	-3.2
Alliance	1250	167	-1.2
Dexter	3180	30	-0.5
Forsters	12900	52	+1.3
Haifa Chem.	522	3652	-1.0
Teva r.	61500	138	-2.3
Dead Sea r.	13840	1903	-1.4
Petrochem.	424	23106	—
Noca Chem.	3120	55	-1.0
Frutec	13620	189	—
Haders Paper	167500	82	-3.5
Central Trade	5800	869	-5.4
Koor p.	5050000	1	-0.8
Cit Inds.	1328	10336	-1.6

## Investment Companies

IDB Dev. r.	3560	2319	—
Elion	2500	1409	-1.2
Art 1	not trading	—	—
Galelet	1370	150	—
Israel Corp. 1	6060	513	-0.7
Wolfson Int. r.	120955	12	+10.0
Hapoalim Inv.	4086	634	—
Lumi Invest.	3950	833	-1.3
Discount Invest.	2090	3487	—
Mizrahi Invest.	17955	322	-4.5
Cit 10	2200	900	—
Landeco 0.1	8318	24	—
Pama 0.1	8075	365	—

## Oil Exploration

Paz Oil Expl.	12000	223	—
J.O.E.L.	1300	2236	—

## Abbreviations:

a.s. sellers only	b. buyers
b.s. buyers only	r. registered

## FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

## Israel Money Markets April 9, 1986

**SHEKEL INTEREST RATES**  
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	9.4	8-12.5%	8-13%	9-14.5%
HAPOLIM	13.3	10-12%	11-12%	12-12.5%
DISCOUNT	9.4	7-13%	7-13%	9-14%
MIZRAHI	8.4	6-14%	6-14%	8-18%
FIRST INT'L	12.3	6-13%	7-13%	6-13%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.  
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

## PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of April 9)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	6.375	6.375	6.375
STG	8.125	8.125	8.125
DMK	3.875	3.875	3.875
SFR	3.375	3.375	3.250
YEN	3.375	3.375	3.375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

## SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1.4743	1.4527	1.45
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	2.14	2.11	2.21
GERMANY	MARK	0.6338	0.6417	0.62
FRANCE	FRANC	0.1989	0.2014	0.21
HOLLAND	GULDEN	0.5623	0.5693	0.58
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	0.7518	0.7512	0.74
SWEDEN	KRONA	0.2003	0.2026	0.21
NORWAY	KRONE	0.2022	0.2048	0.21
DENMARK	KRONE	0.1722	0.1744	0.18
FINLAND	MARK	0.2816	0.2851	0.29
CANADA	DOLLAR	1.0814	1.0747	1.04
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1.0585	1.0718	0.98
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	0.7239	0.7329	0.68
BELGIUM	FRANC	0.3068	0.3128	0.30
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	0.9023	0.9135	0.88
ITALY	LIRE	0.0246	0.0262	0.02
JAPAN	YEN	0.0181	0.0284	0.01
JORDAN	DINAR	—	—	4.06
EGYPT	POUND	—	—	0.80

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

## European Financial Markets

## Precious Metals

<b>GOLD:</b>	LONDON	A.M. FIX	338.65	P.M. FIX	337.85
<b>SILVER:</b>	PARIS	NOON FIX	337.65	ZURICH P.M.	338.25
<b>PLATINUM:</b>	LONDON	FIX	532.60		
<b>PALLADIUM:</b>	LONDON	P.M.	421.10		
		P.M.	107.85		

## FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates	SPOT	3MTHS	6MTHS	12 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.3265/85	58/93	140/138	250/270
POUND STERLING	1.4640/50	91/88	130/127	216/211
SWISS FRANC	1.4640/80	88/91	141/138	278/288
JAPANESE YEN	160.25/40	88/96	89/96	183/179
FRENCH FRANC	160.25/40	70/100	100/150	220/280
ITALIAN LIRA	2.6250/70	1500/1675	2100/2300	4100/4400
DUTCH GULDEN	47.245/265	11/1	15/19	20/25
BELGIAN FRANC	8.5910/65	60/110	70/120	100/200
DANISH KRONA	4.0800/80	36/31	48/43	80/70
AFRICAN RAND	0.9253/98	11/7	13/7	18/10
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	5.2250/90	345/385	500/550	980/1050
FINNISH MARK	0.7179/98	127/118	173/168	317/311
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	7.2850/00	790/810	1185/1205	2400/2440
KOREAN KRW				

Formula for determining forward rates:  
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.  
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974  
TED LURIE. Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND  
ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81  
(9100) Telephone 551616. Telex 26121. TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 20126  
(61201) Telephone 234222. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O. Box 4810  
(31047) Telephone 645444. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The  
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## Who's to blame?

WHAT the Alignment and the Likud set out to achieve in setting up a national unity government 18 months ago was not much different from trying to square a circle. The marvel, perhaps, is that the experiment has so far worked, however shakily. But luck now seems to be running out.

It was by and large the immediate need to pull Israel back from the brink of a Likud-manufactured economic disaster that induced the two major parties to break the post-1984 Knesset election stalemate by establishing a joint administration. But the balance of forces provided for in the coalition agreement was so delicate that, if actually enforced, it would have led straight into the same kind of deadlock which the device of a grand coalition was supposed to prevent.

The most grotesque, though seemingly logical, aspect of the coalition agreement was the suspension of the premier's right to dismiss a minister from the other major party without the vice premier's consent. Taken literally, this would have allowed, say, a Likud finance minister to publicly exonerate a financial policy approved by the cabinet with his own support, even though against his advice, and publicly denounce the Alignment premier who had fought for it - and all without suffering any consequences.

Plainly any such result would go against the grain of sound governance. But the situation that has now arisen in the wake of Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i's unbridled assault on Premier Shimon Peres in two newspaper interviews last Friday, dwarfs in its absurdity even such an imaginary scenario.

A man of honour and commonsense when he wishes to be one, Mr. Moda'i yesterday offered to resign his Treasury post if that was what Mr. Peres insisted upon. Mr. Peres did insist upon it, and made it clear that unless Mr. Moda'i brought in his letter of resignation before next Sunday, the premier would sack him at the next cabinet session. Mr. Peres was willing to let Mr. Moda'i stay in the cabinet, but Mr. Moda'i, citing the cause of national unity, was determined to leave the cabinet too. That certainly would have resolved the crisis he had triggered, and it would have allowed the government to go on functioning.

But the vice premier, Yitzhak Shamir, would have none of it. He would not allow not only Mr. Moda'i's dismissal, but even his resignation. His Likud colleagues, in both the government and the Knesset, were unanimously backing him up: no one, it seems, was asking Mr. Shamir how he would react if, as premier, an Alignment minister were to subject him to the same treatment Mr. Moda'i had subjected Mr. Peres, or trampled upon him in the manner of David Levy at the Herut convention.

Plainly, Mr. Shamir is out to force Mr. Peres to back down on Mr. Moda'i's ouster, or to take the blame for breaking the government up.

He is well aware that the electorate is overwhelmingly in favour of the government staying in power and the rotation going through. With the Likud now lagging far behind the Alignment in the public opinion polls, laying the responsibility for the disturbance of the domestic peace on Mr. Peres could make up for the lack of any better argument if, as seems reasonable, a new election and not a substitute narrow coalition follows the government's demise.

Why Mr. Shamir should try to bar Mr. Moda'i from going through with his offer to resign is puzzling. Perhaps it is vanity; or perhaps he feels this is an opportune way of solving his own party's internal crisis.

## Clear but not new

WERE IT NOT for the Moda'i affair, it is most likely that the Likud would have raised a hue and cry over Mr. Peres's statement to the Labour convention Tuesday night that Israel recognizes the Palestinians as a people. In the circumstances it was Tehiya that did so with a bid for a no-confidence motion over the issue.

Whether Mr. Peres's statement signalled a new Israeli peace initiative was not clear, although this might be the most interesting, and only relevant, issue to investigate. What, however, bothered the country's right-wing, judging from the instant reaction of the Likud's Moshe Arens, was the mere suggestion that the Palestinians are a people. Since when, demanded Mr. Arens.

One obvious reply to the question would be, at least since 1947, when the UN, on UNSCOP's recommendation, proposed the division of Palestine Arabs and the Jews. Or, alternatively, since 1967, when Israel, by occupying and holding on to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip created, or re-created, Palestinian national consciousness. But certainly since 1978, when, at Camp David, Menachem Begin put his signature, on Israel's behalf, to a document affirming recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements" as one of the fundamentals of a permanent solution to the problem of the territories. It would seem to be a reasonable assumption that the Palestinian people who have these rights and requirements do in fact exist.

The precise nature of the Palestinian rights and requirements was not defined at Camp David, and it remains in dispute. The Likud believes that they should be considered to have been exhausted by the Palestinians enjoying a Likud-style autonomy as non-citizens under Israel sovereignty. This bizarre conclusion is reached through the Hebrew translation which - by Jimmy Carter's permission - rendered "the Palestinian people" as "the Arabs of Eretz Yisrael."

The Hebrew skirts cannot, however, hide the central, naked fact: that the subject of discussion is what in universal parlance is, or are, known as the Palestinian people, and that any attempt to deny this is mere self-delusion.

## WHY THE LIKUD

(Continued from Page One)

current reality does not make it easy for the Likud to decide who will get the job. The appointment would be subject to Knesset approval. And there was little doubt in the Likud yesterday that Labour would do its utmost to reject any Likud nominee, keeping the portfolio in Peres's hands for the time being. With Peres as caretaker finance minister, the government could eventually be brought down and made to continue as a transitional government, with Peres funneling all the funds he likes to Labour-affiliated enterprises.

Shamir could conceivably fear for his political future if new elections are declared, as Levy makes no bones about challenging Shamir for the leadership on the eve of a new poll. But Levy would be risking his

own political skin if he introduced fresh discord at a time of such profound crisis.

Shamir knows that if Levy opts for a showdown, Sharon would break his *ad hoc* alliance with Levy. Sharon has already gone on record as saying that Shamir is his candidate, even if new elections are called. Sharon can hardly afford to build up Levy, a man younger than himself, as the new leader. If that happens, Sharon's own chances would be reduced to nil. At heart, Sharon and Levy are still bitter rivals.

Relatively secure on his home turf, Shamir could afford to back Moda'i. Everyone in the Likud could only gain from a united stance. Moda'i postured heroically as the man ready to save the Likud, regardless of the cost to himself; and Shamir, along with his allies and rivals, demonstrated solidarity and fellowship.

But it wasn't simply altruism on their part. They all sensed that they really had no viable alternative. Moda'i knew it when he called his dramatic press conference yesterday morning.

KEEP ISRAEL  
BEAUTIFUL

# Foiling the majority

DAVID KRIVINE

hensible reason, is the middle of the night.

We cannot, of course, always consult our own convenience. We have sacrificed bigger things than the clock-face - civil marriage and Sabbath travel, for example. We complain, but recognize that there is here a clash between two rival philosophies, the liberal and the Orthodox.

But over summer time there is no clash of philosophies. The National Religious Party (NRP) supports putting the clock forward, which proves that this is not a breach of Jewish theology. The difference between the NRP and the ultra-Orthodox is not over Halacha, it is over common sense.

In mid-winter, the sun rises at 6:40. Prayers can begin even before that, because first light is at 6:15. In mid-summer, the sun rises at 4:30 and first light (that is, 6 per cent of full light, according to the Meteorological Service) occurs at 4.

If summer time is introduced, against the wish of the Shas Party, the sun will rise in June at 5:30, one hour earlier than in mid-winter, instead of two hours earlier. The increase in prayer-time is gradual as the season advances, but reaches a maximum of one whole hour at summer's peak. Surely that is enough.

RABBI PERETZ has another reason for opposing summer time: that it may encourage people to desecrate the Sabbath. Sunset takes place during mid-winter at 4:30 p.m. Darkness begins at 5 and the country is in total blackness by 6.

WHAT IS the difference between banning summer time and banning Sabbath flights on El Al? The ban on Sabbath flights is based on Halacha (as the Orthodox understand it). The ban on summer time is based on nothing.

The Orthodox assert that they must find time for prayer between sunrise and the beginning of the working day. Well, how do they manage in winter?

I asked several observant persons. Their reply: it is a tight squeeze in the winter. Still, they manage. Putting the clock ahead by one hour in the summer - which Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz refuses to do - does not make the squeeze any tighter. On the contrary, summer time would permit a gradual easing of the bottleneck until, in mid-summer, the observant have a whole extra hour to pray in. So why oppose the change?

Peretz explains that if there were convincing evidence that summer time saves lives (in fewer traffic accidents) and saves money (on electricity) he would authorize it. In the absence of such evidence, he will not authorize it; though if such evidence should come to light in the next two years, he will change his mind.

He is talking of *pikuah nefesh*. When human life is imperilled, religious law can be set aside. But we do not need such a special dispensation, because no religious law is at stake. Leaving aside the accident statistics and electricity bills, the great majority of the people want summer time, because they like it.

THEY ENJOY waking up at dawn. It is unpleasant to be torn out of sleep by the intrusive sun at what the clock insists, for some incompre-

PREOCCUPATION with the economy and security has, understandably, resulted in the shunting aside of many issues deserving public consideration in Israel, not the least of which is the quality of the physical environment. The lack of an open debate on environmental issues has both affected determination to come to grips with environmental problems and deprived the public of the information it needs to appreciate the health dangers with which it is faced.

The most obvious place for an environmental debate is the Knesset, but it is here that silence concerning environmental issues has been the most deafening. Since Yosef Tamir left some five years ago, there has not been a single individual in that body who can be counted on to raise environmental questions. The Knesset committee with jurisdiction over environmental affairs has, under its present chairman, treated the subject as a non-issue. It has done almost nothing to articulate environmental concerns or to generate either public or governmental support for the resolution of environmental problems. And Israel has paid the price.

In the second half of the 1980s, Israel continues to lack national emission standards to control air pollution and national effluent standards to halt the flow of pollutants into its rivers and streams. The proper disposal of toxic wastes, perhaps the country's foremost environmental problem, is still under the supervision of unprepared local governments. Planning to avoid or respond to a Bhopal-type disaster has not progressed beyond the knee-jerk appointment of a 35-member inter-ministerial committee to study the matter.

Problems such as noise pollution, acid rain or the poisoning of aquifers by pesticides and fertilizers receive little governmental attention. With a few exceptions, the enforcement (or lack of enforcement) of existing pollution laws is the responsibility of the police, but that institution is barely able to keep up with its traditional responsibilities and has had virtually no training in the technical field of environmental enforcement.

## Missing debate

IRVING SCHIFFMAN

THE SUBJECT of risk assessment, a key element of environmental decision-making all over the world, is barely discussed in Israel. Risk assessment in an attempt to quantify the degree of hazard that might result from human activities so that protection standards can be established on a basis of the trade-off between health and productivity. When carried out in an open and informed manner, it allows citizens to have a say in the pollution costs they are willing to tolerate in order to achieve particular economic benefits. When, if ever, have the residents of Haifa, Beersheba or any place else been included in the decision-making that allows plants and factories in their areas to spew out pollution at their present rate?

Unknown to most of the country, Israel does have an agency officially charged with the prevention and control of pollution, the Environmental Protection Service (EPS). Located in the Interior Ministry, the EPS has been given only limited authority and certainly none which would infringe upon the prerogatives of other ministries. In the few areas where it can act, such as protecting air quality, the absence of national standards forces the agency to operate on a one-polluter-at-a-time basis, an approach that is time-consuming and wasteful.

Nonetheless, through dogged persistence and a committed staff, the EPS has succeeded in slowing down the rate of environmental deterioration in certain areas and reversing the trend in others. This has been accomplished with virtually no active support in the Knesset or the cabinet and in the absence of any organized support among the public.

To many, the answer to the lack of open debate and governmental action concerning the environment is

In June the sun sets at 7. Under the summer-time system, that event would be postponed by one hour to 8. Total darkness would take over at 9:30 instead of 8:30, lengthening the daylight hours.

Most people would settle for that. They have more time to get things done before darkness falls. They can defer for an hour the substitution of costly artificial light for the natural light supplied by the heavens.

But Peretz says no. For seven nights in the week they must undergo sunlight during sleep-time and moonlight during waking-time, because on one night of the week people might be tempted by the absence of darkness at 8 p.m. to do irreligious things, like spending money on a cinema-ticket before the Sabbath is out.

There it is. We shall be forced to make our bedrooms stifling all night by closing our shutters before retiring (so as to keep the sun out at 4:30 a.m.). We shall have to sacrifice the fresh, early morning cool and wake up sweating. We shall have to encounter darkness instead of daylight in the early evening; not to mention traffic accidents and the rest.

We shall suffer all this for two reasons: so that observant people should have extra praying-time that they do not need, because they have enough already; and so that individuals who do not care whether they break the Sabbath or not should find themselves not breaking it between 8 and 9 p.m. on a Saturday night, because it is dark at 8 instead of 9.

These are not serious reasons: Rabbi Peretz cannot possibly mean it. What is the real reason for this anti-social policy of the Shas clericalists? That is the subject which ought to be researched.

to increase the level of environmental information and education. Environmental problems are often difficult to perceive and both the media and the school system have roles to play in expanding public awareness and understanding of adverse environmental conditions and their effects on the community's health and welfare.

But this would be only a partial solution. A public better able to appreciate environmental concerns and more prepared to express environmental demands will soon find that, under the country's system of legislative representation, few in the government will be listening.

ENVIRONMENTAL problems are generally of local origin, with their effects most immediately experienced at the local or regional level. Their solution, however, frequently requires a national response, particularly - as is often the case - where major polluters and activities are involved. Thus it is natural that affected (and knowledgeable) citizens should turn to the national government for help. But the Israeli legislator, elected on a nationwide party list, has few, if any, ties to the spatially defined and individualized constituency that provides the incentive to raise and resolve environmental issues. Indeed, more than almost any other democracy, Knesset members are isolated from the public they ostensibly serve.

Without individual representation of geographically defined areas, there is no authoritative national address to which locally derived environmental demands can be forwarded. Worse, there is no way local residents can hold individual legislators accountable for their indifference to citizens' environmental concerns.

The moral is clear: Citizens interested in activating a public debate on the environment and increasing governmental response to environmental problems must climb aboard the bandwagon of electoral reform.

The writer, a professor of political science at California State University, is currently a visiting associate at The Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs.

## Dry Bones



## READERS' LETTERS

### LABOUR SELL-OUT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - I am a member of Garin Arava, currently in Israel representing North American Reform Zionists, together with Netzer Olami (the International Reform Zionist Youth Movement) at the World Conference of Magsheim Aliya. I was upset to read in your issue of April 2 about the Labour Party's new "moderate" stand on religious pluralism. In watering down its position on this crucial issue, the party is trading ideology for politics, selling an important, but politically weak constituency, for a less loyal, but more powerful group.

The Reform Movement, one of the largest Jewish organizations in the world, is of the utmost importance to Israel. We have built two kibbutzim in the Arava and a new free enterprise community in Galilee. Each year, from the U.S. alone, more than 1,400 travel to Israel on Reform Movement summer programmes, and more than 100 students take part in the movement's long-term Israel programmes. For the past two years, Netzer Olami has formed the largest English-speaking contingent in the *Machon LeMadrichim Hutz LaAretz*, a programme whose participants form the backbone of many of the pioneering youth movements. Considering that Netzer Olami has existed for only four years, it is growing at an incredible rate.

The Reform Movement's strong support of Israel is not returned to by the state. Our rabbis are not

allowed to perform marriages or conversions, or to officiate at funerals, and our rights to become citizens under the Law of Return are constantly threatened. The Labour Party, the natural ally in our struggle for legitimacy, is now selling our chance for equal rights for a coalition that might never exist.

For the next year and a half, while I remain in the U.S., I will be working to recruit new members for my gain - future members of the Reform kibbutzim. I will be working within the Reform Movement to increase the importance of Zionism, and aliya within the organization. Both these jobs are difficult in a community that knows its practices are considered second-class Judaism in Israel.

I came to this conference hoping we could breathe new life into the Zionist movement, to bring about a new framework for increasing aliya. I do not know yet what will come from this conference, but unless the message from the state regarding religious pluralism changes, it will be difficult for me to convince members of my community to settle in Israel.

In October of 1987, I will make aliya and live on Lotan, the second Reform kibbutz. At one time, I thought I would work within the Labour Party. Unless it strengthens its stand on religious pluralism, however, it will lose my vote and probably the votes of most members of the Reform community.

MAJORITY STROM  
Lotan (Ithaca, N.Y.)

### FIGHTING RAPE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - We were extremely surprised to read a statement by Dr. Moshe Isak of the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem on March 26. He claims that the feminist model employed by the rape crisis centres in this country "perpetuates the victimization" of the woman rather than allowing her to be rehabilitated, and that the medical model that he represents is more appropriate for victims of rape.

We consider this an absurd accusation that stands in direct opposition to our entire philosophy with regard to victims of rape. The feminist movement in Israel and everywhere has always asserted that women are not "natural victims" and that it is society that views them as such simply because they are female. Indeed, it is the feminist approach that challenges woman's feelings of being a helpless victim, by affirming her belief in her own strength and her own ability to control her life and her body.

We are certain that it is the

woman-to-woman framework provided by the feminist-oriented rape crisis centres that is the most conducive to encouraging woman's liberation from this feeling of being a "helpless victim" - a feeling that is fostered by society and perpetuated by the authoritative approach practised by the medical/psychological/psychiatric establishment.

JOANNE YARON  
And all the women involved with the Tel Aviv Rape Crisis Centre  
Tel Aviv.

### IRREGULAR POST

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - I refer to Mordechai Schwartz's letter of March 30, about "Poor postal communications." As a fairly new immigrant I am suffering a similar fate and support the writer's complaints. The irregular delivery and also non-delivery of post have caused me a lot of anguish and I am slowly losing contact with relations and friends abroad.

H. KALMAN  
Jerusalem.

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